The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 132 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 4. 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	.... ..	....
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	....
4th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
11th ,,	China ..	8000	.... ..	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	.... ..	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	....
12th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	.... ..	....
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	....
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	....
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	.... ..	....
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	....
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	.... ..	....
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	....
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	.... ..	....

*These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Pasengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru	M. Shinobe	6189	28th May	7th June
Hirsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th	10th ,,
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	12th June	22nd ,,
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd ,,	3rd July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th ,,
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th ,,
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Perang Maru	S. Murasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
USE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Telegrams: "Baltic

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Calcutta....A & C	7636	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	23rd June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	....	30th June.
City of Colombo.....B	5937	....	11th July.
City of Paris.....A & C	9239	....	18th July.
City of Marseilles....A & C	8,80 ‡	....	25 n July.
City of Glasgow ....A & C	6529	....	5th Aug.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Distination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	16th July..	26th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7636	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur.	....	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	6th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	15th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	4th Oct..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris..	9239	10th Oc ...	16th Oct...	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7474	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Lahore ..	6825	28th Oct.	6th Nov..	23rd Nov.
†Trafford Hall.	5121	7th Nov..	14th Nov...	2nd Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	29th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	800
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	[787

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan. fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
891 Agents.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices,

Order books supplied gratis on application to THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCOLPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2184. Fri. 5th June *6 a.m. Direct
BARPETA, 3200, Thur. 11th June, 9 a.m., Direct

*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA" 3200 tons, on Thursday, the 11th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 4th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.	
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday	11th June
†JELUNGA	5206	,,	25th ,,
*PUNDUA	3205	,,	9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,,	23rd July

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

4th June, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer,	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia.	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 400,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

to:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE CHOICE OF A CAMERA

If you are contemplating the purchase of a camera with a good lens, let the camera be one that is built for the lens by the makers of the lens.

Messrs. GOERZ have been making photographic lenses for the past 28 years, and each camera made by them is built for the lens with which it is fitted. Their latest product the "DOGMAR" lens is the acme of optical perfection.

Over seventy per cent of the press photographer of the world use GOERZ cameras, men whose living depends upon securing successful photographs. It is essential that the cameras they use be light, unobtrusive, simple and of universal adaptability.

In point of value, excellence of workmanship and the wonderful performance of the lenses fitted, GOERZ cameras are unequalled by any at a similar price.

May we have the pleasure of showing you the latest models of GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS.

MARCKS & CO. LD. BOMBAY & POONA

AGENTS FOR C. P. GOERZ. O.A.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York.	
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET. FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,
Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

TUITION will be given in French, German and English by a highly trained young man within a limited time at moderate terms. Apply sharp to Box No. 640, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2803

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING Classes re-opened. Pupils enrolled daily. Terms moderate. NATIONAL TYPEWRITING Co., 21, Church Gate Street. 2801

THE CARLTAN HOTEL—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED a GROUND BOWLER for Cricket Season 1914. Apply:—HON. SEC. for Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana. 2809

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST as a temporary hand. Apply with certificates and terms to THE DISTRICT JUDGE, Ahmedabad. 2062

WANTED a FIRST ASSISTANT (Graduate) for the Sirdar Dastur High School, Poona. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to HON. SECRETARY. 2061

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0; Rs. 6-0 per doz. PAIRIES Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 per doz. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED—A lady music teacher. Must be prepared to prepare candidates for the Higher Local examination of the Trinity College of Music. Address, PRINCIPAL, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow. 2063

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.—WANTED USHERS and DOOR-KEEPERS able to speak fluent English, Scene-Shifters, Switch-board Electricians, also with good experience, and a gentleman who can see to the execution of orders on the stage. Apply personally between 4 and 6 p.m., at 211, Hornby Road.

WANTED.—A competent, energetic and graduate man for the Post of Deputy Inspector of Schools in this State, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60 p. m. Applications with testimonials of past services will be received by the

RAJA SAHIB DEO
2052 BAHADUR, Sirguja.

WANTED LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, for Deoghad Baria State Hospital. Salary Rs. 60 to 75, or a trained MID-WIFE. Salary Rs. 50 to 55. Apply to the following with testimonials.

J. J. MUNSIFF,
Chief Medical Officer,
Deoghad Baria State.
2070 Rewakantha Agency.

WANTED for the 17th Cavalry Mess—A first class cook with experience in good Messes. Only Goanese or M gs should apply, as Mohamadan Khansamans are not wanted. Pay Rs. 45 monthly, including wages of mate.

Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. They should be addressed to the MESS PRESIDENT, 17th Cavalry, Allahabad. 2064

WANTED for the Muir Central College, Allahabad, a temporary Professor in the Provincial Educational Service, competent to teach English and Logic, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of resi e in the United Provinces, and nat on ty, with copies of testimonial (not to be returned) should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before the 15th June 1914. 2060

WANTED—A senior certificated or L. T. for the M. A. O. Collegiate School, Aligarh. Salary Rs. 60 p. m.

The candidate must have fair knowledge of Arabic.

Also wanted a B. A. Sc., or Junior certificated to teach Geography to the Lower Classes. Salary Rs. 40. p. m.

Mohamedan and experienced candidates will be preferred.

Applications should reach the HEAD MASTER, M. A. O. Collegiate School, Aligarh, by June 30th 1914. 2051

WANTED a qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for employment at the Plague Inspection Post at Tara Devi near Simla. The candidate selected will be given a consolidated salary up to Rs. 100 per mensem, according to qualifications and free quarters. Applications stating qualifications and age, with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Undersigned up to the 15th June, 1914.

Applications are also invited from FEMALE COMPOUNDERS for employment at Tara Devi. The candidates should state their qualifications, etc., and the pay they would accept.

C. J. BAMBER, Colonel, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,
2063 Punjab.

WANTED—A Cashier for the P. W. D. Sikkim, salary Rs. 70 per mensem, cash security required Rs. 1,000.

The appointment is permanent, but the selected candidate will be on probation for 3 months before being confirmed.

Only those fully qualified and possessing the necessary experience, need apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be sent to the undersigned before the 30th of June 1914—

C. H. DRACOTT, C.E.,
State Engineer, Sikkim
Gantok: 22nd May 1914. 2066

WANTED.—SCHOOL MISTRESSES possessing certificates as trained teachers, as follows:—

PAREL PRIMARY SCHOOL.—HEAD MISTRESS with Kindergarten training and knowledge of music. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with 10 per cent. house allowance.

IGATPURI (HILL STATION) and JHANSI MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, able to teach piano also. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with 10 per cent. allowance until free quarters are available.

Apply with copies of certificates, full statement of qualifications, particulars of religious denomination and, if residing at a distance from the G. I. P. Railway, reference as to character, to the SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

WANTED.

A well experienced Hindoo gentleman WANTS TO JOIN as a PARTNER in any well going business firm with Rs. 5,000/- write with particulars to Box No. 641, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2806

WANTED for the Municipal Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan, a qualified female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hindu or Mohammedan. Salary Rs. 80 p. m. with free quarters, to well qualified candidate. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Dehra Ismail Khan. 2059

WANTED—For the Khaisa College, Amritsar, a Professor with the degree of Master or Arts in English, and can teach History or Arts in English, and can teach History or Economics as another subject, or an M.A. in History, who can also take classes in Economics. Pay according to qualifications.—Applications with copies of testimonials to reach The HONORARY SECRETARY. 2060

WANTED for the South Indian Railway School at Negapatam a fully trained (Church of England) HEAD MISTRESS, capable of teaching up to, and inclusive of, the Middle School.

2. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem with free quarters and passes over the Home line.

3. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, must be addressed to THE PRESIDENT, South Indian Railway School, Negapatam, and must reach him not later than the 15th June, 1914. 2071

WANTED a temporary OVERSEER on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem for preparing survey plans, sections, working drawings, estimates, quantities and specification for paving and sewering back drainage spaces, and for supervising the work while in progress and measuring up same.

Only those who have had considerable experience in the actual construction of Portland Cement Concrete paving works and the laying of C. I. sewers and construction of man-holes and lamp-holes need apply.

The successful candidate will be on probation for six months and if found efficient in the works required of him his services may be retained till completion of the work which is estimated to extend over five years.

Applications with copies of recent testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 24th June, 1914.

L. P. MARSHALL,
M. Inst. C.E., M.I.Mech.E., &c.,
Chief Engineer,
Rangoon Municipality.
Rangoon, dated 21st May, 1914. 2062

FOR SALE.

BELSIZE CAR 16 H. P. 4 Cylinder in perfect running order and condition. Complete with hood, wind screen, lamps Taximeter all ready for the road. Bargain. Apply at once to the CITY GARAGE, Ramport Row, Fort. 2692

FOR SALE.—Owner going Home.—Chestnut Aust: Gelding, "CAVALIER," 15.2 9 years. Believed sound. Trained Cavalry Charger. Perfect month and paces. Jumps well, and should make high class hunter or pigsticker. Rs. 1,200 or offers.

Smart BUGGY, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order, with set brown English Harness. Rs. 550.

Gents BICYCLE, "Sparkbrook," 3 speed 29in. frame, built to order for tall rider. Rs. 100.

Apply to LT.-COLONEL G. ELSMIE,
XXth Deccan Horse, Bolarum. 2060

TO BE LET.

TO LET fully FURNISHED FLAT (cutlery and crockery) consisting of Dining and Drawing room, 4 bed-rooms, 2 bath-rooms, kitchen, and servants quarters, garden from July 1914. Rs. 180 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2600

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between our clients Messrs. HEMCHAND AMERCHAND & NEMCHAND BHIMJI on the one hand and DEVCHAND RAMCHAND on the other in the business in Manchester Piece Goods, carried on in the name of Hemchand Amerchand at Station Gulli, in Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market, stands dissolved from to-day so far as regards the said Devchand Ramchand only and all persons are hereby warned against lending any moneys or having any dealings or transactions with the said Devchand Ramchand for and on behalf of the said partnership firm of Hemchand Amerchand. All persons acting in contravention of this notice will do so at their own risk and our clients Messrs. Hemchand Amerchand and Nemchand Bhimji and their firm of Hemchand Amerchand will not be responsible for the same.

The business will henceforth be carried on by our clients Hemchand Amerchand and Nemchand Bhimji on their own account in the name of Hemchand Amerchand as before.

Dated this 3rd day of June 1914.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Hemchand Amerchand and
2810. Nemchand Bhimji.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

ON 27TH JUNE 1914, AT MAYO HALL, ALLAHABAD, AT 8 A.M.

THE PRAYAG SUGAR FACTORY, NAINI.

THE entire pucca buildings, machinery, plant and electric installation of the Prayag Sugar Factory, situate near Naini, E. I. Railway Station (about 4 miles from Allahabad), will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on Saturday, the 27th June 1914, at 8 a.m.

The buildings consist of the Factory, Gur and Sugar Godowns, Office, Store room, Manager's quarters and outhouses; also a pucca well, a molasses tank and a large cooling tank. The machinery (with a melting capacity of 500 maunds of Gur a day) was purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Smith, Glasgow (through Messrs. Martin & Co., Calcutta). The factory will be open to inspection on application. It is situate over a plot of land measuring 18 bighas and odd, which is leased to the Prayag Sugar Company Limited, at Rs. 180-11 per year for ninety years running from 1909.

Messrs. Begg, Sutherland & Company of Cawnpore took the Factory on lease for 9 months and made a profit of nearly Rs. 64,000.

The sale shall be subject to confirmation by the Shareholders of the Prayag Sugar Company Limited, 10 per cent. of the price shall be deposited by the highest bidder at the fall of the hammer and the balance shall be payable within 15 days of its confirmation by the Shareholders. In case of default of payment, the deposit money shall be forfeited and the property shall be re-sold at the defaulting purchaser's risk. If the sale is not confirmed by the Shareholders, the deposit money shall be returned.

For further particulars, apply to

THE LIQUIDATORS,
The Prayag Sugar Company, Limited,
(In Liquidation).
20, Kutcherry Road, Allahabad. 2807

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SAKINABAI widow and administratrix of GULAMHOOSEIN EBRAHIM of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client PAPA DADA of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Love Lane Mazagaon in the town and Island of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 648 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9/3693 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 6217 (8) and street No. 53 G and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3693 in the occupation of Janmahomed Gangjee and Meherally Gangjee on or towards the West by the property bearing new survey No. 8/3693 in the occupation of Gangaram Chowan on or towards the North by the property bearing new survey No. 2/3693 in the occupation of Lutufalli Bhimji and another and on or towards the south by the properties bearing new survey Nos. 17/3693 and 13/3693 in the occupation respectively of Dharamsey Veghji and another and Pestanji Edalji Mody.

Dated this 3rd day of June 1914.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
2811 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of condemned instruments, apparatus and electrical appliances, etc., and second-hand recent Medical text books at the Grant Medical College on SATURDAY, 6th June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m.

N. F. CHILDE, M.B.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
2073 Principal Grant Medical College.

NOTICE.

OAKES & CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Debenture Holders held at the Registered Offices of the Company on the 31st May 1910, the eighth half-yearly drawing for the redemption at par by the Company of 150 of its Debentures will take place in the presence of a Notary Public at the Registered Offices of the Company, 200 Mount Road, Madras, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, 1914, at 5 p.m.

For OAKES and Co., Ltd.,
H. J. FARLEY,
Secretary.
Madras, 1st June 1914. 2074

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th day of June, 1914, to the 23rd day of June, 1914, both days inclusive for preparation of Warrants for the Dividend for the year ended 31st December 1913, payable to shareholders registered on the 10th day of June 1914.

By Order of the Board,
C. D. BAKER,
C. N. MOBERLY,
Joint Managing Engineers.
Bombay, 4th June 1914. 2796

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "SILESIA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS via Karachi are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer and requested to take immediate delivery of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
2086. Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, 1914, for the construction of quarters for Police officers, including a Police Station at Gamdevi, Bombay. Value of work about Rs. 52,913. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 2,600 (two thousand and six hundred) only should accompany each Tender. Security deposit of Rs. 5,200, five thousand and two hundred only (including the earnest money) will be required from the Contractor, whose Tender will be accepted.

A. H. WHYTE,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 28th May 1914. 2804

WANTED.

FOR THE CONSULTING ARCHITECT'S BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT, BURMA.

1. A thoroughly qualified ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem to fill a permanent appointment. Must be a good draftsman, reliable constructionist, and fully competent to make detailed designs from sketches.

2. A first grade DRAFTSMAN on a salary of Rs. 150—6—180 per mensem to fill a permanent appointment. Must have had previous experience in some qualified Architect's Office, and be conversant with architectural details.

All applicants should, in the first instance, apply by letter only, stating age, qualifications, etc., and should also state ability to submit, when required, drawings of their own architectural work. No drawings will be returned if sent before requisition for same is made.

Successful candidates will be on probation for six months. Those not already in Government Service will be required to produce a satisfactory age and health certificate from a Civil Surgeon.

Applications will be received up to the 30th June, 1914, and should be addressed to the Undersigned.

H. SETON MORRIS,
Consulting Architect to the
Government of Burma,
Public Works Department,
2061 Rangoon.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 6th June, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Buildings Street Nos. 515, 507, 505, 514, 1227, 1206, 1214, Case Nos. 420, 422, 432, 307, 338, 340, Matunga Khada Village and Matunga Village.

Buildings Street Nos. 3146, 3137, 3132 3112 3173A, 3195, 3243, Case Nos. 984, 998, 1015, 1033, 1064, 1081, 1127, Sion Village, Sion Agerwada, Sion Bhanderwada and Sion Koliwada.

Building Street Nos. 2268A., 3669, 2345, Case Nos. 374, 1193, 1197, Sion Road and Dharavi Road.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs. Hormasjee Nasserwanjee Vakeel, and Valli Mohomed Dewjee, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram Demote, the mortgagor, the undermentioned very valuable landed property under the exercise of power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of January, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the house and stable standing thereon situate on the east side of the Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 525-86 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 567, New No. 2604, Old Survey No. 30, and New Survey No. 1683, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 1363 and 427, and Street Nos. 168, 165, 169 and 160, and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on or towards the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the South by the house of Bapu Saju Naikin, and on or towards the North by the new Hanuman Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, High Court, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT FANASWADY OR RANBILL ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs. Hormasjee Nasserwanjee Vakeel, and Valli Mohomed Dewjee, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram Demote, the mortgagor, the undermentioned very valuable landed property under the exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of January, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the house standing thereon situate at Fanaswady or Ranbill Road, containing by admeasurement 665 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 148, New No. 1343, Old Survey No. 335, and New Survey No. 338, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under C. Ward Nos. 4709 and 4710, and Street Nos. 86 (1), and (2), and bounded on or towards the East by Fanaswady or Ranbill Road, on or towards the West by part formerly of Vasudeo Vithoba, and now of Gopaldas Zaoba, on or towards the North by the property of the late Vithoba Ganeshji and of Saraswatibai, widow of Vasantrao Prabhu, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Baizabai, widow of Harji Ramaji and now of Talaksey Dhanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, High Court, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th June, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,500 BALES of Mixed Cotton, and a large quantity of Loose Cotton Salvage of the last Fire in Apollo Godowns at Colaba.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co., concerned Messrs. CRAWFORDD & Co. wil sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, the will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1914, at the undermentioned times and places, the following:—

AT 4 P.M., (S.T.).

At Arthur Bunder, Colaba, near Fort Press.

About 2,500 bales full-pressed mixed cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

AT 5 P.M., (S.T.).

At Jamshed Bunder, near Apollo Godowns A very large quantity of loose cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on the next day.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th June, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT RANDER, NEAR SURAT.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 344 of 1914.

Hafiabibi, widow of Mahomed Ebrahim Hatia, and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Ibrahim Mahomed Hatia, and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed Hatia, the Receiver appointed by the Consent Order made in the above suit on the 8th day of September, 1913, and pursuant to the directions in that behalf contained in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of April, 1914, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of June, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties, at their Auction Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Lot No. 1.

Plot of freehold ground in the Variavy Gate Division of the Town of Rander, Registered No. 156, Tika No. 3, and facing towards the East the road leading from Variavy Street to Bhandarivai, containing about 427 square yards together with the building erected thereon and covered by the Sanad given under the hand and seal of the Collector of Surat on the 1st day of June, 1871.

Lot No. 2.

Plot of freehold ground in Rander, Registered No. 181, Tika No. 3, and facing towards the West the road leading from Morabhagul, containing about 105 square yards, together with the buildings, erected thereon and covered by the Sanad given under the hand and seal of the Collector of Surat on the 31st day of January, 1872.

Lot No. 3.

Plot of freehold ground in the Morabhagul Division of the Town of Rander, Registered No. 133, Tika No. 3, facing towards the West the road leading from Morabhagul to Sonifalia, containing about 185 square yards, together with the building erected thereon and covered by the Sanad given under the hand and seal of the Collector of Surat on the 2nd day of June, 1871.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th June, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Seven Nights only
Commencing **Saturday, June 6th**
Return Visit of the
HOWITT PHILLIPS
COMEDY AND DRAMATIC CO.
June 6 & 8 Saturday & Monday.
The Great Princess Theatre London Drama
"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"
June 9 & 10 Tuesday & Wednesday.
The Brilliant Sporting Play.
"A MEMBER OF TATTERSALL'S"
June 11th, Thursday.
By Desire
"NOBODYS DAUGHTER"
June 12th, Friday.
The Great American Drama.
"THE BARRIER"
June 13th, Saturday.
The Famous Drama.
"ALONE IN LONDON"
BY ROBERT BUCHANAN
Price Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
Plan Open at ROSE & Co.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)
PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 TWO HOUSES TWICE NIGHTLY 10
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
CLEO PEEL
The Dainty American Soub and Comedienne.
Bombay's Great Favourite
MARIE GODWIN
Soubrette and Danseuse.
ALL STAR PICTURE PROGRAMME.
Including a Thrilling and Emotional Drama:—
THE GENTLER PASSION
COMICS GALORE—Prices Rs. 2, 1 and As. 8

EXCELSIOR.
PROTEA II
MARCEL AND BE
DAN CLIFFO
"WHAT HAPPENED T
Part VII.

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on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

In association with

THE BANDMAN-RICKARD CIRCUIT.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10.

LAST NIGHT

OF

SELMA BRAATZ

"THE"

LADY JUGGLER

The greatest act of its kind ever seen in this city.

She is some juggler is Selma.

TO-MORROW

ANOTHER

COLOSSAL AGGREGATION OF STARS.

LILY PACY

A SOUBRETTE.

What a collection of songs she has brought for the dog days. Come and listen and forget the heat.

THE KLIMANOFF RUSSIAN DANCERS.

Direct from their great successes in Moscow, St. Petersburg, &c. &c. Honoured by Imperial Commands.

MARIE QUINTRELL

AND A PIANO

When Marie plays the whole world sings. A new collection of delightful melodies.

THE GRAUS BROS.

in an unique series of

PERILOUS PERCH POSTURES

AND

EXCLUSIVE BOOKING

OF

CLOWN ADOLF

AND HIS

BABY ELEPHANT

"THUMMSUP"

£10,000 has been refused for this unique specimen of

ANIMAL TRAINING

THE GAIETY PICTURES

The Measure of a Man.....Drama.

P. C. Nibbam and the Coiners.....Comic.

etc., etc., etc.

SATURDAY ONLY

MATINEE AT 4-30 p. m.

FIRST SHOW AT 6-30 p.m.

No 10 o'clock SHOW

Sunday 1st Show

Commences at 7 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

are now in vogue

Boxes Rs. **15, 10**, Stalls Rs. **2**,

Circle Re. **1**.

Back Seats As. **8. 6**, & **4**.

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ADVERTISEMENT WRITING MADE EASY.

THE FIRST BOOK OF ITS KIND IN INDIA!

400 SOLD IN ONE MONTH!

Contains over 3,000 smart catch-phrases, meaty mottoes, headings, etc. suitable for *any* business Saves half the time of writing advertisements. Indispensable to every Merchant, Manufacturer and Advertising Man. Send for a copy to-day. You need it!

Re. 1-0 only.

BOMBAY ADVERTISING AGENCY,

PICKET ROAD, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Write for our complete list of Dr. Marden's Inspirational Books

Ramchandra Govind & Son.

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Kalbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.	a.
Todd's Rajasthan. 2 vols	7	8
Gustave Le Bon: Psychology of Revolution	7	14
Raymond Poincare: How France is Governed	5	10
E. B. Mitford: Japan's Inheritance. The Country, Its People and their Destiny	7	14

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At annas **12** per volume.

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Routledge's Red Cloth Novels.
Collins' Clear Type and Illustrated Classics.
Ward and Lock's World Library.
The Great Writers Series. (Biographical.)
Collins' National Library.
Nelson's Shilling Library.

At anna **8** per volume.

The People's Library.

At anna **7** per volume.

Ward and Lock's 7d. Novels.
Collins' 7d. Modern Fiction.
Nelson's 7d. Novels.

At anna **6** per volume.

The People's Books.
Nelson's 6d. Novels.
Newne's 6d. Library.

Detailed Lists on Application.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.

A FILM THAT IS THE TALK OF BOMBAY.

PROTEA

AND THE

INFERNAL AUTOMOBILE.

THE SECOND SERIES

Of this Great Lady Detective's Startling Adventures.

4,320 Feet—Four Parts.

"Protea" is a woman, but such a woman as we have not before seen in pictures. She is unique, charming, daring, resourceful and bewildering. She performs feats that fill one with astonishment

ONE LONG SUCCESSION OF THRILLS.

This Second Part is even more thrilling than the first. Don't miss it!

3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday: { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from

A visit will pay you

DANN & Co.

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch:-Watson's Hotel.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

Conditions are slowly becoming more favourable for the advance of the monsoon on the Malabar Coast. The storm in the Bay is severe. Its centre is now about eighty miles south-east of Akyab. It will cross the Arakan coast during the day.

Thunderstorms again have been fairly general and the disturbance has given rain in the hills of extreme north. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, North Hyderabad; and local in Orissa, the North-west Frontier Province, East Bajputana, Central India West, West Central Provinces, Malabar and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, the hills of the United Provinces, Kashmir, East Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and South-east Madras.

The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Akyob eight inches; Moulmein and Rangoon five; Kyhukpyu four; Toungoo and Kinbu three; Thayetmyo one and a half; Cox's Bazar one; Mukteswar, Mount Abu, Indore Amracti and Seoni a half; Pachmarhi, Cochin and Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Upper Burma; a few falls in the Punjab. Little change elsewhere.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the north Punjab; night temperature is above normal over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual at Agra. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night at Agra and Mainpuri but is still in slight defect during the day at Jhansi and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light local rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.10". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jacobbabad and Kohat. Minimum temperature is in excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Central India West; Indore has had 0.64". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen but is still in slight defect during the day at Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Para and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the western half of the division; Khandwa has had 0.17", Akola 0.26" and Amraoti 0.62". Skies are clear in the extreme north-eastern districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is generally in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan, Aurangabad has had 0.20" and Malegaon 0.17". Skies are lightly clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall, mostly due to thunderstorms, has been nearly generally in the western half of the reporting area in the Central Provinces, fairly general in Central India West and local in Hyderabad, the north Bombay Deccan) east Rajputana and on the north Madras coast. In Malabar the area of rainfall has increased and a change in the conditions is probably setting in

Errata.—In the summary for yesterday under the division "Gujarat, Kathiawar, etc., for "local rain has fallen in Central India West and south Gujarat; Indore has had 0.12" and Deesa 1.00"." read local rain has fallen in Central India West; Indore has had 0.12"" and under "General Remarks" for thunder or duststorms have given light local rain in Central India West and Gujarat and east Rajputana" read "thunder or duststorms have given light rain in Central India West and east Rajputana."

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY the 3rd of June 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. S. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hour.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	86.8	77.0	54	..	..	..
Jask	97.7	83.6	68	..	..	—0.01
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	94.3	86.2	71	..	..	—0.06
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.6	91.6	50	..	..	..
Rawalpind	108.9	81.4	34	..	..	—0.09
Lahore	113.2	87.4	45	..	..	—0.03
Sirsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	106.7	86.1	..	..	..	..
Delhi	106.0	86.8	44	..	0.12	0.07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	107.8	89.0	65	..	0.00	0.00
Mainpuri	105.9	87.1	48	..	0.00	0.00
Jhansi	105.6	89.4	40	..	0.00	0.00
Cawnpore	102.6	83.9	62	..	0.00	—0.09
Allahabad	104.0	84.4	44	..	0.00	0.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	115.5	89.2	65	..	0.00	0.00
Karachi	90.7	82.3	84	..	0.00	—0.02
Ajmer	102.7	82.5	49	..	0.00	0.08
Jaipore	105.2	81.3	49	0.01	0.18	0.18
Kotah	103.6	82.6	63	0.10	0.10	—0.05
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100.8	79.2	78	..	0.00	—0.01
Dwarka	89.8	82.5	76	..	0.00	—0.06
Veravai	97.1	81.8	77	..	0.00	0.00
Rajkot	101.1	78.2	73	..	0.30	0.30
Bhavnagar Part	98.8	80.8	69	..	0.75	0.71
Surat	99.9	82.8	72	..	0.00	0.00
Ahmedabad	101.9	81.8	73	..	0.12	0.12
Deesa	104.3	82.7	63	..	0.01	1.01
Neemuch	104.1	77.0	79	0.07	0.07	—0.07
Indore	101.1	73.1	85	0.64	0.76	0.63
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.3	80.1	66	..	0.00	0.00
Saugor	102.8	78.9	55	..	0.00	0.00
Hoshangabad	106.5	74.8	79	0.06	0.25	0.18
Khandwa	103.6	73.8	89	0.17	0.22	0.17
Akola	104.4	75.6	77	0.26	0.26	0.08
Amraoti	103.8	76.5	77	0.62	0.62	0.34
Nagpur	101.6	79.5	90	0.04	0.05	—0.40
Chanda	106.9	78.0	66	0.02	0.02	—0.19
Raipur	102.2	74.2	47	..	0.00	—0.18
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.6	83.0	71	..	0.13	—0.52
Ratnagiri	90.9	86.1	68	..	0.00	—1.49
Mormugao	91.7	81.9	71	..	0.00	—1.64
Karwar	91.1	81.6	74	0.04	0.04	—2.56
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.7	77.1	69	0.17	0.27	—0.01
Ahmednagar	98.1	75.2	60	..	0.00	—0.33
Poona	94.8	73.7	59	..	0.00	—0.39
Sholapur	100.9	77.9	50	..	0.00	—0.38
Bijapur	99.4	71.5	66	..	0.00	—0.40
Belgaum	89.5	68.3	69	..	0.00	—0.61
Aurangabad	100.3	72.6	82	0.20	0.26	—0.07
Nizamabad (Indur).	104.8	77.7	65	..	0.00	—0.09
Hyderabad	102.8	77.2	70	0.05	0.05	—0.23
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.7	78.4	74	..	0.00	—2.20
Calicut	90.7	80.1	79	..	0.00	—1.81
Cochin	87.7	77.5	91	0.30	1.74	—0.50
Colombo	87.1	76.0	96	0.15	0.65	—0.30
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	109.3	75.7	80	0.36	0.33	—0.04
Bellary	101.0	76.5	54	..	0.00	—0.25
Cuddapha	104.6	82.3	56	..	0.00	—0.32
Madras	107.6	84.8	38	..	0.00	—0.19
Bangalore	93.5	67.9	72	..	0.00	—0.56
Coimbatore	99.2	75.7	64	..	0.00	—0.15
Trichinopoly	106.8	82.7	52	..	0.00	—0.18
Negapatam	103.4	80.3	71	..	0.30	0.19

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 3rd June was 29.934 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 132 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

BOMBAY, 2nd June.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	Inches	29.760
Temperature of Air	degrees	87.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	79.9
Dew Point	"	77.4
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.725
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		4.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	92.6
Minimum do do	"	82.9
General direction of Wind from midnight to 10 a.m.		midnigh W.
Movement of Wind do	Miles	182
Fall of Rain	Inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	"	0.13
Do. do. year	"	0.28
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd June	"	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time: depth of water is Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	June	h m	ft.	June	h m	ft. in
W	3	m 2 39	26 4	3	m 11 0	19 9
		e 6 39 a	25 2		e 0 23	
TH	4	m 7 54	26 4	4	1 23	17 2
		e 7 41 a	26 1			19 10
F	5	m 9 8	26 0	5	m 20	16 1
		8 42	25 11		41 a	19 9
S	6	m 10 1	26 3	6	m 2 13	15 2
		9 38 a	26 8		2 43 a	19 6
S	7	m 10 53	29 1	7	m 3 3	14 5
		10 31 a	26 10		3 47 a	19 2
M	8	m 11 41	30 t	8	m 3 51	14 1
		11 29 a	26 10		4 42 a	18 11
TU	9	m 0 27 a	29 11	9	m 5 24	14 2
					6 27 a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 3	(Wednesday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 10m.
" 4	(Thursday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 10m.
" 5	(Friday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 14m.
" 6	(Saturday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 14m.
" 7	(Sunday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 14m.
" 8	(Monday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 15m.
" 9	(Tuesday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 15m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 1st 7h 33-0m p.m.: Perigee, 6th, 4-5h a.m. Full Moon 8th, 10th, 48-3 a.m. Last Quarter 15th, 7h, 50-0m. p.m.: Apogee, 18th 2-4h. a.m.: New Moon, 23rd, 9h, 3-2m. p.m.

RIGHTS OF PEDESTRIANS.

STRANGE PARIS LAWSUIT.

New jurisprudence is being established for street accidents, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Past decisions, it seems, have been all wrong. When there is a collision between motors and pedestrians the first question to be asked is whether the car has been damaged. If so, the pedestrian is to pay damages. Such is the inference drawn from a decision just given by a Paris Court against a pedestrian for "running into" a motor-car. The pedestrian in question, Senor Pedro de Florez, must have been very culpable, for the Court condemns him to pay 900f. damages and three-fourths of the cost of the action against him. The story is unique, and had better be told such as it was unfolded in the court.

It was in June, 1912, that the innocent motor-car of M. Lefranc was wandering down the Champs Elysees. We are not told at what speed. Senor Florez was trying to cross the avenue, and seeing another car coming from an opposite direction he suddenly stepped back to avoid being run over. In doing so he ran into the motor of M. Lefranc, and the latter, by serving to the left to avoid him, dashed into the other car, and was damaged to the extent of 1,200f.

The Court's decision was given as follows:

Considering that Pedro de Florez stepped into that part of the thoroughfare reserved to motor-cars without first making certain that no car was in proximity, and that when he saw the car of the Compagnie Generale des Voitures arriving he hesitated and drew back, with the result that the car of the company could not be stopped in time, as it was going at great speed and dashed into the car of M. Lefranc.

The Court, therefore, divides the responsibility, one-fourth of which is incumbent upon the chauffeur of the company's car and the other three-fourths on Pedro de Florez.

The entire Press to-day is commenting with joyful irony on this decision. Does the Court, it asks, consider that a pedestrian is responsible if he does not first make sure that a car is not in the way; but, then, what about the chauffeurs? Are they not also bound to see that when they come along at break-neck speed no pedestrians are crossing the road?

The Government of Travancore have issued an Order stating that the institution of a Provident Fund contemplated by the Education Code should no longer be delayed, as the demand for this beneficent provision is keen among the teachers employed in private recognised schools, the Managers of which are prepared to co-operate in the matter. The Government of Travancore are averse from the scheme being confined to any particular class of teachers, and are anxious that its benefits should be enjoyed by the licensed teachers of all recognised private schools in the State, Elementary as well as Secondary, and general as well as special, it being left to the option of the teacher whether he will join the Fund or not. The Government have undertaken to contribute a sum not exceeding one-third of the Fund. A Committee has been appointed to frame a suitable scheme for the Fund.

IDEALS OF EMPIRE,

"ARMAGEDDON A SKIRMISH".

The spirit of the East brooded over the banqueting hall of the Connaught Rooms on May 12, when a dinner was given by the Sphinx Club to Sir George Reid, says the "Daily Telegraph." Mr. H. E. Morgan, who presided, sat in a great black chair carved with hieroglyphics and the symbol of the club. Facing him, at the opposite end of the hall a great green Sphinx reared itself above the diners and gazed with green inscrutable eyes over the room.

The Sphinx Club is "an institution for gaining publicity for great Imperial causes," and the speeches struck the note of Empire, except when Mr. C. Arthur Pearson pleaded for the empire of the blind, and thanked the Press of the country for the assistance rendered to him in his campaign.

After the loyal toast the Chairman announced that he was sure that the company would like to hear a few words from one of the members of their brotherhood, Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, who was fighting a great and noble fight on behalf of the blind. (Cheers.) He was sure that Mr. Pearson would go down to posterity as a great benefactor of the human race. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. Arthur Pearson said that nobody could properly attempt to tackle the problem that he was trying to do something with unless he knew what it meant to be unable to see the beautiful, tender green of the birch tree and the larch, the blue of the forget-me-not, the glory of the hawthorn and the May tree, the view from Newland Corner on a fine day. He had that knowledge, and that knowledge was necessary. It gave one a different point of view. The he had the most powerful friend on the earth, the Press, without whom what he had been able to do in weeks could not have been done in years. The friendliness of every section of the Press had been quite indescribable, and the assistance they had given magnificent. He wanted to make himself the mouthpiece of that great patient community whose needs in the past had been rather overlooked, and to thank most sincerely and most cordially the Press for the wonders that they had enabled to be accomplished. Without them what had been done would have been quite impossible. The Bishop of London had told him that, with the exception of one or two special occasions, he had never preached to such a congregation as he did last Sunday evening at St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Cathedral authorities said that they turned 2,000 people away from the doors. That was a very wonderful manifestation of sympathy, and was typical of what was happening all over the country in church and chapel, and that sympathy had been aroused by the Press.

IMPERIALISM AND SOCIAL REFORM.

The Chairman stated that the Sphinx Club would be given an opportunity of contributing to Mr. Pearson's work.

Proposing the toast of the Empire, Mr. Morgan declared that he was convinced that the rank and file of the Motherland did not think sufficient of Empire, and while it was true that we had inherited all the glories and privileges of our ancestors, these were not given to us for nothing, and we had at the same time inherited a certain duty, which he was afraid was sometimes neglected and forgotten. Without wishing in the least to be pessimistic, he submitted that this present generation, with one glorious exception—the war in South Africa—had done less for the greatness of the British Empire than any of our preceding generations. We never paid more and never did less than we were doing now. If the Motherland became effete he ventured to think that the affection of the Dominions would cease at once.

The Earl of Selborne, who replied, said that there were those who thought that there was some antagonism between the Imperial idea and the idea of social reform. He did not believe there was a greater delusion in the whole world of thought. (Cheers.) If it were not for the shield of Empire we should not be free, undisturbed, and unimpeded to try and work out our salvation as we were trying to now. Never in history had there been an instrument with greater potentiality for human happiness and progress than the Empire. Never had there been an instrument so great for the peace of the world. If they wanted to realise the truth of that, let them try and imagine what would happen if the Empire broke up. Armageddon would be a skirmish to it. (Cheers.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Sir George Reid, acknowledging the toast of his health, remarked that he did not agree with the somewhat pessimistic view of the Empire taken by the president. Speaking for Australia, he could say that that country had never played a larger part in the development of the British Empire than she had been doing during the past twenty or thirty years. (Cheers.) He hoped that by cautious and careful measures all the races of the Empire might be able to develop the higher qualities, and that we might then witness the spectacle of a British Empire every part of which had become qualified to take a share in Imperial affairs. (Cheers.) At present any such attempt would lead to chaos. Nowadays the Old Country seemed to be so well ordered that he could not get emigrants to leave this "benighted and cursed country." (Laughter.) Even since the Budget there had been no appreciable increase in the number of applicants. (Laughter.)

Sir Frank Newnes proposed the toast of "The Visitors," for whom the Bishop of Yukon and Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, M.P., replied.

The prevalence of the drink habit among the Tamil labouring community in the Malay States has increased to an appalling extent, says the "Leader," so much so that it is estimated that about a million of money was spent there in intoxicating liquors. The extent of the increase will appear from the fact that the quantity of beer imported into the States rose from 334,300 gallons in 1909 to 3,119,512 in 1912.

SUFFER NOT A MINUTE LONGER!

Dr STOHR'S Kephaldol

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Sure, safe and prompt in action. Last year in different countries over **40,000** Doctors prescribed

Kephaldol

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NEURALGIA LUMBAGO
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MALARIA AND FEVERS OF ALL KINDS.

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Even where the heart is weak, Kephaldol may be taken with full confidence.

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Kephaldol may be obtained in two sizes from all Chemists and Stores throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 respectively: also from Treacher & Co. Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Thomson & Taylor, Horaby Road, Bombay: or or direct from

KEPHALDOL Ltd., Post Box No. 114 BOMBAY.

Complete directions in English and all Vernacular languages are supplied with each package.

Use "The Amulet"

Glare Protector. *(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters. Patent.)*

For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses.

Price With Rs.6 Case

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW.

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

With amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
" Kayaopayll " " " " Rs. 15

Saves a host of trouble.

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Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book stall.

TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored. These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Re. 1, 3 bottles Rs. 2-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

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Can you DOUBT this?

Dr. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

Dr. Sunderland writes from London: A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI"—and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection).

KADI CURES WORST ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS, ALL COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

Price Re. 1-8.

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CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 2nd.

Consols 2½ %	75⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18ungd
Rentes 3 %	85⅛ ungd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.49 ungd.
Bar Silver Spot	25 13-16—3-16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	25 15-16—3-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Dull	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½25-32 unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 20th January 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£175 000
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Rs. 1.70,000 at ½	Bills Madras
3½ %India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89 plus ¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-s.	2½—⅝16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-s.	—
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 unchgd.
„ „ „ 6 „	3⅛plus⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2½—⅔
„ 7 day market loans	2½—¼

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 2nd

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	13,000
„ „ to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York July	13.20—14
Futures at New York Oct.	12.84—17
Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to Bear pressure and liquidation	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.75unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13¼unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—steady	
Futures at New Orleans July	13.50—12
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.77—16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅜plus⅛
Demand Bills	4.83⅛plus⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅛—⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 2nd.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Sales of East Indian	—
„ Imports	6,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Fair demand firm	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet	
Tone of Manchester Market Firm with a fair demand	
Mid Americans	7.86plus16
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.45plus20
New York Rates (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July 13.25— 9.
	Oct. 12.89—12
New York Official noon call	July 13.27— 7
	Oct. 12.91—10
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July 13.56— 6
	Oct. 12.83— 7

CLOSING PRICES.

Market	
J.	7.27 pl. 12
J.A.	7.26 „ 12
A.S.	7.14 „ 12
S.O.	6.96 „ 14
O.N.	6.86 „ 13
N.D.	6.79 „ 13
D.J.	6.77 „ 13
J.F.	.77 „ 13
F.M.	6.77 „ 12
M.A.	6.78

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 2nd.

Good Bengal M.G.	4-3.8
F.G. „ „	4½
Fine „ „	4⅝
Good Bhownuggur	5 7.16
F.G. „	5 15.16
Fine „	5 11.16
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur	5½
Good Oomra M.G.	5⅝
F.G. „ „	5½
Fine „ „	5⅝
Good M.G. Oomra	5 5.16
Fine M.G. Oomra	5 9.16
Good Broach	5 15.16
F.G. „	6 5.32
Fine „	6 5.16
Good Khandeish	5 3.16
F.G. „	5 5.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" Quiet owing to holidays.
Tone "Cloths" Quiet prices firm.

Weft American 54's	11⅞
Weft Egyptian 30's	17½
Tone "Yarns"	Market strong
Weft Egyptian 32's	12¼
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10½
„ 32's B.	10½
„ 36's W.T.C.	11¼
„ 36's B.	11⅞
„ 42's	15½
„ American 60's	16⅜
„ Egyptian 60's	20¼
„ „ 80's	7.8½
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12— lbs. Red. Heading	8.2
Grey Shirtings 41" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	2.8½
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.0¾
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	12.10½
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	11⅝
40's Bannermills Twist	12
Geo Mayalls Yarns	11⅞
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	61.64
Buyers or Sellers	sellers
Months	June-July
Water Twist American 30's	11½
„ „ „ 40's	12
Mule „ „ 40's	11⅞
„ „ „ 50's	13⅜
„ „ „ 60's	15⅞
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16⅜
„ „ „ 50's	16⅞
„ „ „ 60's	17⅝

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London July 2nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June July; London Buyers unchanged	37½
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July London Value dull unchanged	37½
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	2 870,006
Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers June unchanged	34½
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal	
New South Wales June sellers unchanged	37

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk sellers New Terms	54⅜—¼
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May June; Antwerp sellers New Terms quiet unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; Antwerp sellers New Terms firm	52½plus¼
Calcutta Linseed June July London Done firmer	50.3plus9d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July Hamburg sellers Firm	47plus¼
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton). June-July; Hull sellers steady unchanged	£ 6.5.6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£62⅜—5-8
Copper Braziers unchanged	£77
Yellow Metal	6⅝—¼

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchgd	11/9
Arrivals:—"Cloutsham" "Crown"	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; unchangd	12.11½
Dull rather in buyers favor.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct-Dec; quite neglected unchanged	12.11½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers August	9.8—½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct. Dec.	9.7½
Very little doing and prices lower	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers June-August; very quiet unchanged	13.6½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.5½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.6½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value steady but very quite unchanged.	11.10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June July; Buyers Quiet but steady	2.9½

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 3rd June.

IMPORT OF TREASURE

Nil.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 13½ lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the Market is steadier but business continues slack on both sides of the account.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	d.
T. T. ready	3 15-16 to 31-32
D D. mail	1 3 15-16
T T. forward. Augst.	1 3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	1 4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4 5-32
„ „ forward, July	1 4 5-32
„ 6 m-s ready	1 4 5-16
France 3 m-s ready	169½
Malta „	138¼
60 days Hongkong	140
„ Shanghai	187½
„ Japan	150½

BULLION

Bar silver in London declined 3/16 both for ready and forward, the rates being 25 13/16 and 25 15/16 respectively. The Local Market opened easier at 75-7 for ready and the near settlement, and has given way further about 3 annas since the morning. A fair business has been done at the decline.

We quote —	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (ounce d-liv) ready	75	4	0
1st Settlement	75	4	0
2nd Settlement	75	5	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 1st June 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	61	71,187
B. B. & C. I. Railway	67	81,617

GOVERNMENT MARKET.

The Government Paper Market stood steady but neglected to-day and only a few transactings were booked at Rs. 95-12 for the 30th June delivery.

5 per cent. Sanitary Bonds changed hands at Rs. 113.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market exhibits a better tendency to-day and a slight rise was reported in several shares.

Davids improved to Rs. 490 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 441¼.

Standard improved to Rs. 1,037½ Colaba opened at Rs. 1,422½, moved up to Rs. 1,045 but closed at Rs. 1,037½.

Curimbhai advanced to Rs. 207½.

Crescent to Rs. 107½, Kohinoor to Rs. 740

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,840 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,435.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,030.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares advanced to Rs. 922½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 229½.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary Shares stood unchanged at Rs. 80 and Deferred at Rs. 145.

Gujrat Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 104.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 1,037½.

Shivrajpors were placed at Rs. 19½.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld & Co: (Liverpool):—"Market not big; some long liquidation of old crops and buying of new crops. Later, Market affected unfavourably by poor reports from New York and by weather being better to-day. (New York):—"Market declined on long liquidation and on operators being disappointed at the failure of the Market to advance. Further, on favourably weekly Government weather report and on prospects of clearing weather in Texas." (Crop):—Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Condition of crop has deteriorated since 25th May. Crop prospects in Texas are very unfavourable." Liverpool cables state:—"On the whole weather condition are rather more favourable."

Charles Williams: "Bureau very bullish The weather continues unfavourable. Forecast also unfavourable."

Gruning: "Much of the recent buying has been on speculation, and bulls may scramble to get out if weather continues favourable. We are not confident enough to advise sales, but we think it best to realise longs."

Hornby Hemelryk: "Market principally influenced by weather. Slight signs of weather improving but U. S. Weather Bureau reports severest. Spring drought in Eastern Belt ever known. Large tracts of land abandoned. In Texas and Oklahoma grass choking the young plants."

There was a moderate reaction in the American Market owing to a fair amount of profit taking on the rise after publication of the Bureau Report. From the above private cables it will be seen that weather and crop reports are conflicting, and it is difficult to know which side to believe. A day or two will, however, decide, as the Market, after digesting the Bureau Report, is likely to respond to the actual weather condition whatever they may be.

The Local Market opened easier with prices about Rs. 2 lower all round for forward delivery. Some business has been done in Khamgaons and Southern descriptions for June and July, and there has also been some enquiry for new crop. Bengals and Khamgaon Akola, but little actual business has resulted. The tone of the Market at the close is steady and prices have improved about Rs. 2 for some styles since the morning.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by shippers and mills and prices are steady.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	223			Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	230			„
Do.	210			June
Do.	215			July
M.G. Kandeish	215	205		June
Do.	218	208		July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	259			Jan. 1915
Do.	231			June
Do.	234			July
M.G. Broach			292	March 1915
Do.	276			June
Do.	279			July
M.G. Muttia	212	200		June
Do.	215	203		July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			254	June-July
M.G. Westerns			255	„
H.G. Westerns			250	„
M.G. Compta			278	„
M G. Miraj			285	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	30,000
Future delivery prices:—	

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.23— 4
J.A.	7.22 „ 4
A.S.	7.10 „ 4
S.O.	6.92 „ 4
O.N.	6.82 „ 4
N.D.	6.75 „ 4
D.J.	6.73 „ 4
J.F.	6.73 „ 4
F.M.	6.73 „ 4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	15	6 R T
White Delhi Sept.	5	15	0 „

Linseed:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0 R T
Bold Brown Sept.	9	9	0 R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p
Brown Cawnpore	9	3	0 R T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	9	0 R T.

Teaseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotation —	Rs.	a	p
85 % Bold White	55	0	
Black Kutai	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a.	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	8	0

Mowrraseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
July August	7	5	0 R T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	19	15	0 R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
Madras ready	34	0	0
Guzrat ready	33	8	0

Cottonseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs	a.	p.
Berar	24	8	0
Guzerat	24	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday.

Cotton	19,263 Bales.
Wheat	28,594 Cwts.
Linseed	16,635 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	7,163 „
Gingelly seed	246 „
Poppyseed	1,167 „
Groundnuts	1,068 „
Castorseed	9,099
Rice	13 147 „
Myrabolams	6,351 „
Cottonseed	45,326 „
Mowraseed	154 „
Gram	7,022 „
Jowar	7,747 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	350 „

MURDERED EDITOR.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

The examining magistrate's preliminary investigation for the trial of Madame Caillaux on the charge of murdering the editor of the "Figaro," Gaston Calmette, is now virtually closed, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Among the latest evidence taken by the magistrate were some remarkable statements. The curious thing is that these statements have passed unnoticed even by the Paris Press. The evidence in question, given by the brother of the deceased, Dr. Albert Calmette, first of all, and secondly by his father-in-law, M. Prestat, chairman of the board of directors of the "Figaro," is remarkable in two points. The first of these is M. Prestat's statement that two papers found in Gaston Calmette's pocket-book after he was shot were given to him, M. Prestat. M. Prestat says that these two papers were manscript copies, first, of the Public Prosecutor, M. Fabre's, admission that pressure had been brought upon him by M. Caillaux, and secondly, of the letter signed "Your Jo," addressed by M. Caillaux to a lady and published in the "Figaro" some days before Madame Caillaux shot M. Calmette. He added that he burned both these copies. This, in the circumstances, was a curious thing to do.

The second remarkable point in the evidence is this. Dr. Albert Calmette stated, and M. Prestat confirmed, that two other documents were found in Gaston Calmette's pocket-book after his death. These two documents were immediately handed by Dr. Calmette to the President of the Republic, and M. Poincare officially accepted them to retain in his safe keeping. It is curious that this evidence has attracted no attention. The fact that the President of the Republic accepted these documents shows that they must be of a diplomatic character. The rumour is that they are copies of despatches which passed between two Ambassadors accredited to the French Republic and their respective Governments, and which referred to M. Caillaux's policy at the time of the coup d'Agadir. Gaston Calmette had hinted, indeed, at the purport of these documents. The secret of them is now in the safe keeping of the Chief of the State.

The magistrate asked M. Prestat if he had never heard that there were no other documents. He replied that were no others of a private nature, and that it was the belief at the "Figaro" that M. Calmette never had any others in his possession. But then why were those two burned, and two others of a diplomatic character so solemnly handed over to the President of the Republic?

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 3rd.

S. S Almora	Rankine	Calcutta May 19
S. S. Upada	Le Brocq	Rangoon May 20

DEPARTURES.

June 3rd.

S. S. Silverdale	McLeod	Genoa & Marseilles
S. S. Dumbea	Mages	Marseilles
S. S. Wachtfels	Huper	Hamburg Bremen via Karachi
S.S. Persia	Scampicchio	Trieste etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S. Annan Maru	Hakimura	Kobe etc.
S. S. Dumra	Anderson	Busreh via Karach

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer	*Salsette	for	Aden

* To arrive.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Singapore for Kobe on 31st May.

S. S. St. Veronica:—The N. Y. K. chartered steamer St. Veronica, arrived at Kobe on 31st May.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia left Liverpool for Bombay on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

S. S. Mooltan:—The P. & O. Coy's steamer Mooltan arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

S. S. Manora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Manora arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

S. S. Almora:—The steamer Almora, 2,835 tons, Captain R. Rankine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on May 19, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Upada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain I. G. Le Brocq, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on May 20 with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Annan Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Annan Maru, 1,870 tons, Captain T Hakimura, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Anderson, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

P DOCK.
Wednesday, June 3rd 1914.

SAILED STEAMER	Capt.	AGENTS
A Konig	Coltzau	A. S. & Co
B Bassano	Boydall	J. F. & Co.
C & R Schildturm	Steinert	W. & A. G. & Co
D & E. Kandelfels	Oltker	W. & A. G. & Co
G Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer.
H Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
F Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
M Quebra	Thomas	K. N. & Co
N Lasinga	Exford	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Baron Cowdor	Caskie	W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Annan Maru	Hakimura	O. S. K

V. DOCK.

Massilia	Thomson	W. & G. & Co
Alavi	Richardson	T.M. & Co
Netherly Hall	Jones	K. N. & Co
Clan Chatton	Pill	J. F. & Co
6 Inaba Maru	Shino	N. J. Kl
7 Itsura	Chidley	M. M. & Cb
8 Jinsen Maru	Terad	N. Y. K.
10 & 11 Nanerie	McDougall	K. N. & Co.
12 & 13 Nicomedia	Comellou	D. N. & Sons
14 Lhasa	Manely	W. M. & Co
15 Baroda	Horse ott	M.M. & Co
16 Dumra	Anderson	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Ambra	antic	J. F. & Co
6 City of Benares	Martin	K. N. & Co
8 Malay Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K
9 Asaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
14 Sardar	Week	H. M. Steamer
15 Islam	Watson	T. M. & Co
16 Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer.

H. W. A. D.

Buyo Maru	Kametaka	S. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Layzell	A. Y. & Co
Almora	Rankined	W. & A. G. & Co
Bangara	Maude	M. & Co.
Benbrook	Jenkins	W. & A. G. & Co
Birconled	Ormston	T. M. & Co
Elsa	Iveson	T. M. & Co
Ecuna	Casey	M. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Knight Bachelor	Kendall	T. M. & C.
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Linga	Curtbush	M. M. & Co
Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. Co
Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
Ozarda	ills	M. M. & Co
Palwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Palmcotta	Dawning	M. M. & Co
Quiloa	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reicf enfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Roxburgh	Harrison	C. M. & Sons.
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sutherland	Lonsstaff	W. & A. G. &Co
Subardar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co.
Silesia	Toplis	A. L. S. N. Co.
Tanyabi	Kase A. M.	Ewat & Co
Upada	Le Brocq	W. M. & Co
Vishgoth	Rule	T. M. & Co

EXPORT.

June 3

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MASSILIA (s) 79 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co., 150 bales wool, B. Hurbham, 312 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co., 4 bales silk waste, K. Nixon and Co., 30 cwts. India-rubber, P. A. Kulkarni, 110 bags Indian nuts, Jal Sarabji, 10 cases country hats, P. A. Kulkarni, 350 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co., 24 bales wool, J. Rajmal, 17 bales wool, C. Totaal, 19 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

CITY OF BENARES (s) 110 bales cotton waste C. Trading Co., 1,000 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate, 1,000 cwts. myrabollams, D. Veljee, 125 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

MASSILIA (s) 20 bales cotton yarn, K. Nixon and Co., 27 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

CITY OF BENARES (s) 650 bales cotton, Bombay Company.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CITY OF BENARES (s) 4 bales goat and sheep skin, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co., 2,000 cwts. crushed bones, R. Kadabhoy.

FOR GEFLE.

BASSANO (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

BASSANO (s) 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Kheimji.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

BASSANO (s) 760 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

CLAN CHATTON (s) 3,000 cwts caster seed, L. Dreyfus and Co., 494 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers.

NICOMEDIA (s) 2,075 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 440 bales cotton, Bombay Company, 4,000 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

IRAN (s) 58 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 440 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co., 660 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co., 2,250 tons manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co., 862 cwts. crushed myrabollums, K. Brothers, 385 bales bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

SCHILDTURM (s) 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers, 2,000 cwts. gingelly seed, B. S. Lloyd and Co., 1,000 cwts. rape seed, B. S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

SCHILDTURM (s) 240 cwts. ground nut oil cakes, R. Jivandas and Co., 110 bales cotton, K. Vishram and Co.

FOR VENICE.

AMBRA (s) 100 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

KASINGA (s) 63 bales wool, Tattersfeld and Co., 26 casks goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co., 200 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR KOBE.

MALAY MARU (s) 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

INABA MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co., 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 300 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co., 1,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

INABA MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, Breul and Co., 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

INABA MARU (s) 4 cwts. ivory ware, H. Cowasji.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU (s) 250 bales cotton twist, I. David.

SILESIA (s) 17 cwts. ooplate, and 8 cwts. coffee, C. M. Bessania and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU (s) 225 bales cotton twist, M. M. Essabhoy.

SILESIA (s) 700 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha, 25 cwts. jardaloo. P. Ludha, 100 bales cotton twist, I. David.

FOR SHANGHAI.

SILESIA (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, J. David.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Massilia from Liverpool, Agent W. and A. Graham and Co., 43 casks tiles, 225 cases candles, 2 cases locks, 400 bundles buckets, 101 barrels green copperas, 200 cases hydrocloric acid, 400 cases nitric acid, 6 cases cigarettes, 2 cases tobacco, 50 cases cornflour, 1,048 casks china clay, 391 hogsheads and 15 cases ale and stout, 25 cases gin, 6 crates, 2.495 cases, 9 casks, 6 packages and 15 hogsheads whisky, 12 packages spirits 60 cases beer, 2 cases, 2 hogsheads, and 25 cases wine, 10 drums lubricating oil, 4 drums oil, 6 casks zinc sheets, 5.343 plates hard spelter, 400 bundles copper squaresheets, 294 ingots copper, 130 barrels coal-pitch, 51 crates glass bottles, 120 kegs, 59 casks, 30 drums, 2 cases. 32 bales printing paper, 26 cases and 432 bales paper. 105 barrels rosin, 49 cases provisions and oilman stores, 90 cases confectionery, 1,765 boxes and 190 cases soap, 50 barrels and 17 casks tallow, 34 cases umbrellas and umbrella materials, 4 bales and 12 coils cotton rope, 11 bales canvas, 4 bales flax canvas, 482 bales, 98 cases, and 2 kegs, cotton yarn, 2,887 cases and 1,839 bales cotton goods. 2 cases linen goods, 5 cases linen and cotton goods, 27 bales jute cloth, 100 trusses hessians, 1 case artificial silk goods, 1 case silk and woollen goods, 6 cases silk and cotton goods, 10 cases and 1 bale cotton and woollen goods, 2 trusses, 10 cases, and 16 bales woollen goods.

S. S. City of Benares from Liverpool, Agent K. Nixon and Co., 57 casks and 8 cases tiles, 50 cases candles, 76 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 2,810 bundles buckets, 2 cases locks. 202 boxes bottles, 250 drums disinfectant, 30 kegs Epsom salt, 74 drums calcium chloride, 944 kegs bicarbonate soda, 100 drums caustic soda, 50 kegs sulphate of copper, 50 bundles and 16 numbers copper sheets, 190 drums oil, 40 bags starch, 117 barrels lubricating oil, 142 firkins colour, 25 drums paint. 12 bales printing paper, 88 bales paper, 238 cases provisions, 6 cases confectionery, 21 casks tallow, 5 cases umbrella materials, 1,131 cases 33 bundles 27 crates, 20 packages, 6 bales, 624 boxes and 3 barrels soap, 2 bales flax canvas, 3 cases linen goods, 1 case cotton and linen goods. 35 cases brandy, 35 cases liqueurs, 252 bales and 151 cases cotton yarn, 1,173 cases and 1,011 bales cotton goods, 22 cases and 64 bales woollen goods, 7 cases and 13 bales woollen and cotton goods, 1 bale and 1 case wool, 4 cases artificial silk.

THE TRADE OF BENGAL.

From the report on the maritime trade of Bengal for 1913-1914 it appears that in the past year there was a further marked expansion in the sea-borne trade of the province of Bengal, which, rising by 6 per cent. attained the best on record of Rs. 21,485, crores. Although imports of foreign merchandise were greater in every month of 1913-14 as compared with 1912-13 the margin of excess became distinctly lower in the latter half of the year and there are signs that the prosperity of the last two years is on the wane. The higher value of exports to foreign countries was principally due to higher prices and not to larger quantities of commodities. Foreign trade was greater by Rs. 13.02 crores and rose by 8 per cent. to Rs. 185.24 crores; 97 per cent. of this appertained to Calcutta. Chittagong claimed 3 per cent. Imports of merchandise on private account rose by 16 per cent. to Rs. 72.08 crores. The value of cotton goods importted was higher than in any previous year and metals were received on an unprecedented scale added to which the quantities of sugar, mineral oil, carriages and motor-cars, hardware and glassware and numerous other articles of trade were all the best on record. Indian merchandise exported to foreign countries increased by 3 per cent. compared with 11 per cent. year. Enhanced prices increased the value of jute and tea shipments. Highest values were also recorded for hides and skins, raw cottons, raw hemp and manures but exports of grain and pulse, due to unfavourable climatic conditions, declined by Rs. 4.05 crores. Imports, of treasure on private account expanded a fraction, gold falling but silver rising.

Exports more than quadrupled due to the favourable exchange rates in the Straits Settlements. Stores imported on behalf of Government rose in value from Rs. 2.11 to Rs. 2.90 crores, an advance of 37 per cent.

Coasting trade although greater in volume lost 2 per cent. in value and receded to Rs. 29.62 crores. Imports improved on larger receipt of rice and mineral oil but the export trade in grain and pulse dropped enormously. Imports, valued at Rs. 15.35 crores, increased 33 per cent. Exports, standing at Rs. 14.26 crores, increased 33 per cent. Exports standing at Rs. 14.26 crores show shrinkage of 23 per cent. Receipts of silver on private account were Rs. 18.33 lakhs and for State Rs. 1.93 crores chiefly from Burma. Rupees 52.48 lakhs of silver were exported on private account and Rs. 77.41 lakhs for Government. Government shipped Rs. 92.21 lakhs of gold principally to Burma.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CHEEKE.—On May 28th, at Pachmarhi, the wife of Captain Arthur M. Cheeke, 104th (Wellesley's) Rifles, of twins, son and daughter. Daughter stillborn.

FEATHERSTONE.—May 17th, at Shillong, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Featherstone, a son.

MARTYR.—May 17th, at her residence, Elliot Road, Calcutta, Mrs. R. P. Martyr (nee Dalrymple-Clarke), of a son.

DEATH.

MAYER.—Messrs. Leach and Weborny regret to announce the death, which occurred on the 3rd instant at 8-30 p.m., suddenly from heart failure, of their Head Manager, Mr. G. A. Mayer. Messrs. Leach and Weborny's establishment will, in consequence, be closed from 2 p.m. to-day, the 4th instant. The funeral leaves 39, Watson's Annexe at 5 p.m. and will arrive at Sewri at 6 p.m. Friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

HILES.—May 18th, at "Jail House," Palamcottah (the residence of her daughter), Mrs. Elizabeth Hiles, relict of the late C. W. Hiles, of Coonoor, aged 73 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

English mail steamer Salsette due 6 a.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Variety and Pictures, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to, 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

G. I. P RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and deparature of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-0	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Major H. F. Busch Commanding.

June 4.

380.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Friday 5th inst.—"A" Coy Class Firing.

Saturday 6th inst.—"F" & "C" Cos. Class Firing.

Sunday 7th inst.—Corps Spoon Shoot 200 & 300 Yards. Classes A B & C.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

381.—Strength. No. 6381 Vol W. Dunkerley, "G" Coy. having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from 4th May 1914.

No. 7543 Vol L. Baines, "G" Coy having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

(Sd.) O. T. MacE LECKIE, Captain.
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... Los Bohemios ..... Hervas.
Overture ..... Tutti in Maschera..... Pedrotti.
Valse ..... Un peu d'Amour .....Silesu.
Selection ..... La Boheme..... Puccini.
Song.....(Cornet Solo) .....The Rosary...Nevin.
Selection .....The Sunshine Girl.....Rubens.
Galop..... Wie der Wind .....Faust.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of passengers booked to proceed by the Homeward mail steamer sailing next Saturday:—

Mr M Egan, Captain G F Graham, Mr H Sanddeman, Mr H F Chard, Mrs F Bliss, Captain G E Vaughan, Mr A S Framjee, Mrs K T Mullick, Mr Jas Macphail Mr and Msr Jenkins, Mr and Mrs Braatz, Miss Braatz, Mr H Bull, Mr R W Coryton, Capt H R P Dickson, Capt J L Eden, Mr C P Evill, Mr Ahmed Hussain Khan, Mr H Keith, Mr J S McIntosh, Mr W D V Monies, Mr R S Newling, Lt-Col C Proscott, Mr J L Reid, and Miss J Wilton.

SESSIONS ADJOURNED FOR A WEEK.

The third criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court, which are usually held in the last week of June, have been adjourned by the orders of the Chief Justice and will be commence the 4th July instead of the 27th June as previously arranged.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday being the forty-ninth birthday of His Imperial Majesty King George V, the Union Jack was hoisted on all Government and public as well as many private buildings in the City in honour of the event. The ships in the harbour were also gaily decorated with flags and bunting.

WEEK-END CABLES.

Once again there has been a considerable increase in the number of week-end cable letters, 224 messages having been dealt with at Bombay last week-end. This is 53 more than in the previous week-end, and an advance of 174 on the first week-end the system was put in operation five weeks ago.

DHARAMSALA AT VERAWAL.

The opening ceremony of the Shree Ram Navasa Dharamsala at Verawal, Kathiawar, and the laying of the foundation stone of a library there took place the other day. The Dharamsala has been built by Mr. Sheth Vanmali Virjee, at a cost of Rs. 18,000, and the same gentleman has promised to spend Rs. 8,000 more on the library. The ceremony was performed by Mr. H. D. Rendall, the administrator, who paid a tribute to the public spirited action of Mr. Virjee.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday there were rfoorded in Bombay City 10 attacks and 14 deaths from plague, 1 attack of small-pox and 3 attacks and 1 death from cholera. The plague attacks were reported one each from the following sections:—Chukla, Dongri, Market, Fanaswadi, Tarwadi, Byculla, Parel, Sion, Mahim and Worli. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 91 as ccmpared with 103 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 91 on that of 1912. On Tuesday 1,316 rats were caught in the City by the municipal rat-catchers. Out of them 44 were found on examination to be plague-infected. A Ward contributing 4, B Ward 23, C Ward 12, D Ward 1, E Ward 4 and F and G Wards *nil*.

H.H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S NEW CAR.

Reposing at present in the garage of Messrs. Hyland and Company, Hughes Road, Bombay, and just landed is a magnificent six-cylinder 50 H. P. Saloon Limousine built by the Wolseley Company to the order of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. The car is said to be the finest so far introduced into this country, and possesses the acme of both luxury and power, the engine being a striking feature of the car. The luxuries and comfort possessed by the car are apparent at a glance. The exterior of the vehicle is chastely painted in Parma violets while the interior scheme of decoration is upholstered in Dublin woven tapestry to match. The car can seat, with comfort, seven people, revolving settee chairs and a rear seat providing the accommodation, while a rich curtain of silk can be drawn behind the driving seat in order to secure privacy when required. The car is worth going to see and the Wolseley Company are to be congratulated on their fine production.

THE MONSOON.

CONDITIONS FAVOURABLE TO AN ADVANCE.

There was a drop in the temperature yesterday to 92-6 and humidity being also in defect conditions were a little better in the City.

Monsoon conditions still continue at Colombo, and it would appear that the monsoon is advancing up the coast, for yesterday's report shows that similar conditions prevail at Cochin. The B. I. steamer Upada, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon encountered rough seas and squally weather as far as Cochin.

The Simla report says that conditions are slowly becoming more favourable for the advance of the monsoon on the Malabar Coast, so that before very long the rains should be with us in Bombay.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS.

FROM THE "STATIST," MAY 2ND.

In the State of New York, apparently as an outcome of the insurance scandals of some six or seven years ago, legislation was effected whereby brokers and agents in respect of insurance business had to become licensed, and provision was also made against the rebating of commission. In Canada some years later like legislation was secured against rebating by companies or agents, but there was no provision for the compulsory registration of agents or brokers.

In the United Kingdom there has for some while past been an agitation to secure, as in the State of New York, both the licensing of intermediaries in insurance business and the prevention of the sharing of commissions that is so prevalent. Further, so widespread has the giving of commission become that some insurance companies appoint individuals as agents even though the person effecting an insurance, in his being appointed an "agent," only represents himself, and never introduces any other business. The time was when uneducated persons who had failed in business, like Micawber in regard to an agency for coal, constituted themselves insurance agents. Despite the replacement of this class of individuals by men of education, adepts in their own professional detail and recognised as of high character, there are still abuses under the present system of allowing any Tom, Dick, or Harry to take up brokerage or agency business in insurance. It is claimed, and reasonably so, that there should be as much recognition accorded to insurance brokers and agents as to chartered accountants in the direction of seeing that only proper men be licensed to take up such functions; and it is also sought to prevent the system, a very loose system indeed, as it is now, of sharing commissions, or the giving of commissions by companies as a bribe in order to secure business direct. A Bill has been drafted, and is intended to be submitted to Parliament for consideration.

"To provide for the registration of insurance brokers and agents and to regulate their qualifications and practices, and for purposes connected therewith."

The Bill was the chief subject of remarks and conversation at the annual dinner of the Incorporation of Insurance Brokers and Agents, held on Monday, this week at the Hotel Cecil. Among the speakers at the dinner, as a guest of the evening, was Sir Thomas Whittaker, M. P. This old parliamentary hand in the course of some very trenchant and homely remarks, observed that he wondered how many members of Parliament they would find who had had commissions on their own life assurance or fire assurance policies. He added, "they were in it," and, further, that the practice was prevalent throughout the Civil Service. Much opposition in Parliament doubtless will be experienced in carrying through all the measures drawn up in the draft Bill, for there are various sides of the question for Parliament to consider. But it is to be hoped that the consideration will not be long deferred. In the public interest the steps in general that are now aimed at appear to be desirable.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

NO LIGHTS.

STEAMER CAPTAIN FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust, charged Captain Kass, captain of the s. s. Taiyabi, with anchoring his vessel in the harbour without lights on the night of May 22.

It appeared that the steamer which is of 2,041 tons burden, had not a single light fore or aft. Capt. Kass pleaded guilty, and on being fined Rs. 25, asked for time to pay it, which was given till to-morrow. His Worship said that if the fine was not paid by that time he would issue a distress warrant on the ship.

CHEAT'S STRANGE STORY.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD R. I. M. DIRECTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mehdi Ali Mirza, was charged with attempting to cheat Capt. E. Huddleston, Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The prosecution story was that the accused on Saturday last, called on Capt. Huddleston in connection with an advertisement offering his motor car for sale, and stating that he (the accused) was the Agent of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad in Bombay, and that His Highness was in need of a car after a trial run, the car was sold, but the accused did not bring the purchase money as he promised to do later. He, however, called on Capt. Huddleston, a few days later and told him that he had met with a carriage accident and had arranged to hush matters up by paying the *ghar-wallah* Rs. 60. He had, he said, Rs. 40 and asked Capt. Huddleston. Rs. 20 as a loan to make up the difference. Being suspicious, Capt. Huddleston handed the accused over to the police, who found no such accident had taken place.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOTOR AND GHARRY COLLIDE.

CHARGE AGAINST GHARRY-DRIVER DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. G. R Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Guider charged one Jamal Dawood, a *gharry-wallah*, with rash and negligent driving, thereby endangering human life. Mr. B. H. Daruvala, appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case was that Mr. Arthur Wilkinson, an engineer in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, was driving his motor car towards Wodehouse Bridge, and that as he turned into Queen's Road from the road that skirts the bandstand, he saw ahead of him six gharry lights, seemingly abreast of each other. He sounded his horn as he approached, and slackened speed, but the accused in his endeavour to put himself on the right side of the road dashed into the car, the horse falling on top of the car. The wind screen of the car was broken and the mudguard bent.

For the defence, it was urged that the accused's gharry was on the proper side of the road, that a third gharry was approaching on the wrong side, and in order to avoid a collision, the car was turned sharply to the right, running into the gharry.

His Worship, in acquitting the accused, held that the facts were mistaken, and the driver of the motor was more to blame than the *ghar wallah*.

ASSAULTIN ISONERS.

MILL-HANDS ILL-TREATED BY POLICE SEPOY.

A case illustrative of the methods employed by some police sepoys when handling prisoners, came on for hearing at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. B. N. Athavle.

The accused in this case were three mill-hands, Tukaram Govind, Krishna Hari and Tukaram Daji who were alleged to have seriously assaulted Ramchandra Raghu, a policeman, and abetted each other in the commission of the offence.

Sergeant Kilcoin, who conducted the prosecution, stated that Raghu, the Police sepoy was on duty on Sunday evening at De Lisle Road where he arrested the first accused for being drunk and disorderly in a public street, after having warned him several times to behave himself.

While the policeman was taking the accused to the *chowkie*, the latter, it is alleged, struggled to get free, tripped the sepoy and knocking him down bit him on his right hand. His companions, the second and third accused, in the meantime came up and intervened on behalf of their comrade. They handled the sepoy very roughly and assaulted him on his head and body. The complainant stated to the Court that in the struggle he lost his shoes and coat and had his clothes torn all over.

The three accused flatly denied the charge, and stated that on the contrary they were brutally assaulted by the sepoy, and showed marks of violence on their persons. The first accused admitted having bitten the sepoy, but said he did so under grave provocation, because he was being mercilessly assaulted by the complainant.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said he was satisfied that the three accused had been badly ill-treated by the complainant. The policeman, he stated, must have used considerable violence with his prisoners for their bodies were badly bruised and covered with wounds. His Worship believed the first accused when he said he bit the complainant in self-defence, and remarked that he was justified in doing so, considering the way in which he was ill-treated.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MIRRORS TO PREVENT STREET ACCIDENTS.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, among other business transacted, recorded a letter from the Commissioner stating that arrangements had been made to fix a mirror at the junction of Hughes and Harvey Roads to prevent accidents. The Committee also sanctioned the payment of Rs. 40 as compensation to Miss Henriette Yourelle for the damage caused to her costume by green paint on a Municipal bench freshly painted.

DANGEROUS CORNERS.

The Commissioner in a letter informed the Committee that in order to prevent accidents at the junction of Hughes and Harvey Roads which was a dangerous corner it had been proposed to fix a mirror there so as to give drivers warning of traffic not otherwise visible. Messrs. Warden and Company had agreed to carry out the work in all details at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,400. As the offer was fair and reasonable he had accepted it and reported the matter for the information of the Standing Committee.

The letter was recorded.

PROPOSED SKATING RINK.

The Commissioner in a letter stated:—"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution of 26th November 1913, regarding the permission granted to Messrs. Soundy and Co., to occupy temporarily the plot of Municipal land adjoining the Municipal Offices on Cruickshank Road for the purposes of a Skating Rink, I have the honour to state that although the Company were originally informed that the rent they would have to pay would amount to Rs. 175-4 per mensem, it was subsequently explained to them that the rent for the ground would be raised to Rs. 280-6-4 being a monthly rate proportionately equivalent to the amount which the Municipality pays to Government. The Company agreed to the enhanced rate and brought and deposited on the ground some materials for constructing the Skating Rink on 4th November 1913. These materials actually occupied the ground till 28th February 1914, but owing to certain difficulties they never proceeded with the construction of the rink and have asked that part of the rent should be foregone. Although the Company are legally liable to pay rent from 4th November 1913 the circumstances are such as to warrant some remission. I have therefore informed them that rent up to 31st December 1913 only would be foregone. The total claim from 4th November 1913 to 31st December 1913 amounts to Rs. 533-12 and I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 517 (1) (j) of the Municipal Act, to its being foregone. The Company gave up possession of the ground on 28th February 1914 and have been asked to pay the amount of rent for two months from January 1914 amounting to Rs. 560-12-8."

The sanction asked for was granted.

WET PAINT!

The Commissioner, in a letter, said:—"I have the honour to state that Miss Henriette Yourelle has preferred a claim of Rs. 40 against the Municipality for the damage caused to her costume by the green paint of a bench at Wodehouse Road that had been freshly painted. The usual precautions were taken by tieing coir ropes across the bench to prevent the public from using it before the paint was dry, but some one broke the rope and the lady not being aware of the fact that the bench was freshly painted sat on it with the result that her dress was damaged. The costume was found on inspection by the Executive Engineer to be entirely unfit for further use. He is of opinion that the claim made is moderate and should be paid. I have the honour accordingly to request the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 501 of the Municipal Act to the payment of Rs. 40 as compensation to Miss Henriette Yourelle. The expenditure will be met from the Commissioner's Discretional Contingencies. In order to prevent similar occurrences in the future the Executive Engineer has issued orders for bamboo fences to be placed round the benches that have been painted and for a watch to be kept until the paint is dry."

The Committee sanctioned the payment.

ALLEGED STABLE NUISANCE.

The Committee also considered the Commissioner's report on the alleged stable nuisance near Powvala Street. It was stated in the course of the letter:

"The complaints refers to the three milch cattle and livery stables situated at the south corner of Grant Road where it meets Lamington Road. These stables have been in existence for a number of years. Two of them, belonging to Mr. Vithaldas Gopaldas, did not comply with the Bye-laws with regard to open space on one side, and proceedings were taken in respect of them. The owner has since submitted plans for their reconstruction showing the necessary improvements, and these plans have been approved and the improvements are being carried out. When they are completed there should be no cause for complaint, though the neighbourhood of stables of any kind cannot ever be expected to add to the desirability of a locality from the point of view of its residents. I have been over the area occupied by the stables in company with the Executive Engineer, and am of opinion that a very considerable improvement could be effected by adopting the suggestion contained in one of the applications to continue Powvala Road through the area occupied by the stables; but it should naturally be continued so as to connect with Lamington Road and not with Grant Road. If this were done, and the area now occupied by the stables, which at present is back land of no great value, acquired, not only would the healthiness and amenity of the locality be improved but probably little, if any, financial loss would be incurred in effecting the change. Residential houses of the better class, such as those now existing in Powvala Road, would occupy the frontages of the new street and at the back it would be possible to construct a market for which there is a considerable demand in this locality. I am not at present in a position to place a definite scheme before the Corporation, but the matter is worth investigating further. If further inquiry appears to show that the improvement could be effected without serious loss, definite proposals will be forwarded in due course for the consideration of the Corporation."

It was resolved to inform the complainants in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

PREVENTION OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Mr. M. F. Gotla, in a letter, invited attention:—

"Once again to the fact that the Municipality was responsible for deaths occurring from venereal diseases in Bombay, and suggested that steps should be taken to reduce the mortality from these diseases, and that instruction in sex matters should be imparted to children in schools as had been suggested by Sir Victor Horsley to the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into venereal diseases in England.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation, with a recommendation that it be recorded.

A LIBEL ACTION.

AGAINST M EARDLEY NORTON.

In the King's Bench Division on 11th May before Mr. Justice Atkin, a settlement was announced of a libel action brought by Mr. Edmund Lyons Evan-Thomas, Chairman of the East Indian Coal Company, Ltd., against Mr. Eardley Norton, of Calcutta, Mr. H. A. McCardie appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Alexander Neilson for the defendant.

Mr. McCardie remarked that for a long time past Mr. Evan-Thomas had been Chairman of the East Indian Coal Company of which the defendant was a shareholder. The action was brought because of a series of libels which appeared between January and April of last year in rather long circulars sent by Mr. Norton from Calcutta to the shareholders of the Company. These circulars contained a number of statements which it was impossible for Mr. Evan-Thomas to overlook. There were allegations of incompetence, a suggestion that he had wilfully withheld information from the shareholders and a charge that he had deliberately misrepresented facts. One of the statements made was that Mr. Evan-Thomas would not hesitate at bribery. No one who read the circulars could doubt that they contained accusations, direct and indirect, of a serious character. After the writ was issued Mr. Norton put in a defence. He did not plead justification for the libels, but said their publication was privileged. This, of course, raised an issue as to the motive which induced the defendant to publish the statements complained of. Mr. Evan-Thomas said the charges were absolutely baseless, and that there was no justification for their publication. The defendant also realised this fact now and had adopted a course which would save the trouble and expense of a trial of the action Mr. Evan-Thomas was bound to bring the matter into open Court, and he insisted on a full withdrawal of the charges and an apology from the defendant for having published them.

Terms had been agreed upon by the parties, and Mr. Norton had signed an apology in the following form:—

"I hereby unreservedly withdraw all the statements contained in my circular letters to the shareholders of the East Indian Coal Company, dated respectively 4th, 24th and 31st January, 17th February, 27th March and 3rd April, 1913, of which you complain in the action you have brought against me as reflecting on your conduct in managing the affairs of the Company. I admit there is no basis in fact for such statements, and I desire to offer my sincere apologies for having made them. At the same time, I wish to repeat that I never had any intention to make any personal charges against you, and I regret that I have used words which bear that construction. I further agree to pay a sum of Rs. 3,500 to the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and to pay a sum agreed upon as costs and expenses between solicitor and client. I desire to give full publicity to this withdrawal and apology, and you are therefore at liberty to make use of it in such manner as you may think fit."

Mr. McCardie added that in view of the persistence with which the charges were made, Mr. Evan-Thomas also sought an injunction against the defendant, who had agreed to give an undertaking not to repeat the defamatory statements or make or write any similar accusations. These terms were satisfactory to the plaintiff who recognised that Mr. Norton had now done what he ought to do.

Mr. Neilson said the defendant was a shareholder for a considerable amount in this Company and the circulars complained of were sent to shareholders only. They contained vigorous criticisms and more than criticisms, perhaps, of the management of the Company, and criticisms which, when Mr. Norton found they had been constructed as a libel on Mr. Evan-Thomas, he at once disclaimed. He had said since that he made no charges, and never intended to make any charges, which should be constructed as a libel on Mr. Evan-Thomas' personal character. On the defendant's behalf Counsel repeated the expression of apology and regret that Mr. Evan-Thomas had suffered any pain. He also understood that the defendant would not repeat the statements complained of.

His Lordship allowed the proceedings to be stayed on the terms agreed, and said he had no doubt the defendant had adopted a wise and proper course. The reputation of Mr. Evan-Thomas had been completely vindicated by the apology given and the statements now made in Court.

Solicitors:—For the plaintiff, Parsons Lee and Co.; for the defendant, Morley Shirreff and Co.

The resolution dealing with the change of rules affecting the study of oriental languages in India will be issued this week.

Mr. C. C. Ghosh, B.A., assistant to the Imperial Entomologist in V. S. No. 1. Entomological Series, Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture for April current, writes on the life histories of certain kinds of butterflies which practically embody all the accumulated information concerning all the butterflies of economic importance to India. The illustrative plates show very clearly the different stages of the butterflies' life history. The observations of Mr. Ghose have been carried out in the Pusa Insectary under the directions of the Imperial Entomologist.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A SHOP.

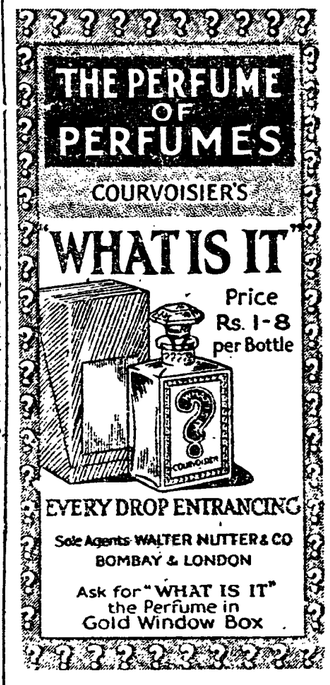
EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN DIES FROM HEART FAILURE.

The death of Mr. G. A. Mayer, Head Manager of the well-known firm of Messrs. Leach and Weborny, occurred yesterday evening under particularly sad circumstances. Mr. Mayer had left business at about seven o'clock and walked down to Watson's Annexe where he resided. Before going to his own rooms, he entered the curio shop on the ground floor of the building to pay a bill. He had hardly entered the shop when he was seen to be taken very ill and called for a chair. Before this could be brought, however, he fell to the ground and expired. Dr. F. F. Underwood, who resides in Watson's Annexe, was immediately called and pronounced death to be due to heart failure. The deceased's friends were immediately communicated with and the sad news was conveyed to Mrs. Mayer by Mr. Banajee, a Parsi gentleman, residing in the flat adjacent who also conveyed the news to Mr. Sydney Smith, the proprietor of the firm.

The news of Mr. Mayer's death was received with the deepest regret by Mr. Smith and all the employees of Messrs. Leach and Weborny, where deceased was greatly respected and liked. Mr. Mayer had been connected with Messrs. Leatch and Weborny for about two years past and was previously in business in Calcutta. The funeral takes place this evening. The cortege will leave Watson's Annexe at 5 p.m., and will reach Sewri cemetery at about 6 p.m. Out of respect for the deceased Messrs. Leach and Weborny's establishment will be closed from 2 p.m., to-day.

Great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Mayer in her sudddeu bereavement.

We are asked to state that the offices of The Bombay Electric Company will also be closed at 2 p.m., out of respect to the deceased.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(ANANG VILAS.)

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
Rajkot Kathiawar.

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Mr. H. Massac Buist in the "Morning Post" January 16th, 1914.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, June 4, 1914.

INDIANS IN AMERICA.

The Indian Exclusion Bill before the United States House of Representatives has almost escaped public attention in this country. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, India has for a considerable period been engaged, and is still engaged, in a vital struggle with the self-governing Colonies over the question of her status within the Empire. The trouble in South Africa has, for the time ended in the removal of some restrictions and in a higher recognition of the status of the community. New Zealand, however, has just declared her intention to exclude all Asiatics by means of legislation; and, at the moment in Canada, the question of Indian immigration has assumed a particularly acute form. On the whole question there appear to be, if we exclude those openly inimical to the interests and advancement of this country, two lines of Britannic thought. Some seem to hope that the position of England in India may be strengthened by pressing the Dominions to relax their restrictions. The other plan is to try and divert the Indian sentiment into other channels, by gradually raising India towards the same plane of national autonomy which the Dominions already occupy. The first plan is one of expediency, while the second is not feasible without thoroughly democratic institutions. This has been at last realised by the Government of India, but there is still an unfortunate disposition, however, to take steps towards the end in a somewhat timid and halting manner, and, though we may recognise the necessity of a certain amount of caution, we deprecate the grudging manner in which political concessions are usually made to educated Indian opinion. Again, a new and somewhat aggressive point has been engendered in the self-governing Dominions in regard to their relations with the Imperial Government, leading to a new policy altogether. This policy is to find and give scope for future development on national lines in complete independence of the Mother Country. In such circumstances, it must be often extremely difficult for the Imperial Government to hold the balance even between the component parts of the Empire when their respective interests threaten to clash.

But if it is difficult or inexpedient for the Imperial Government to intervene effectively in questions of domestic policy affecting the Dominions, it is always possible for it to exercise its influence in questions of an Imperial nature. In the case of foreign Governments, moreover, the exercise of that influence, when its own subjects are sought to be placed in an invidious and embarrassing position, is a duty. In the case of the Indian Exclusion Bill before Congress, we are told by a writer in the "Modern Review" for June, Dr. Sudhindra Bose, who holds the position of a lecturer in the State University of Iowa, that the Home Government has so far persisted in an attitude of complete apathy. Dr. Bose states that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, when approached by him on the subject, told him that he had "received no instructions to make representations on any part of the Bill." Replying to a subsequent communication from Dr. Bose, the British Ambassador stated that "as the object of legislation here is to secure the best and more serviceable class of immigrants, the best influence the British subjects can bring to bear on this Government is to prove by their general conduct and demeanour here and at Home that they may be expected to prove a desirable acquisition to the United States." We trust the Ambassador's attitude is not to be interpreted as that of the British Government, for then the position of Indians abroad would be hopeless in the extreme. If it is impossible for the Imperial Government to do more than make a strong representation on a matter affecting the foreign policy of a foreign Government, they might at least extend this minimum of protection.

It may be mentioned that, although the Bill was originally intended to exclude all Asiatics, including the Japanese, its operation, at the special request of Mr. Bryan, will not affect the Japanese, but has been confined to Indians alone. The measure was initiated at the instance of California politicians who profess to see in the immigration of Indian labourers to the Pacific Coast a source of danger to the economic interests of the country. That this is an altogether exaggerated view is proved by recent statistics that during the past few years the influx of Indian labourers into America has been diminishing Dr. Bose states:—

In 1911 there came to this country 575 Indians, while during the same year 252 of them went out, leaving a balance 323. In the fiscal year of 1912, it appears that 221 persons came in, while 312 went out. Thus 91 more went out than came in. Last year, 283 came in, while 385 went out. Thus 102 more went out than came in.

As Indian immigration is thus dropping off of itself, the necessity for an exclusion law is certainly not immediate, even if the Americans are justified in their policy towards the scanty Indian labour attracted to their shores. The Californian papers recently asserted that the State was threatened with impending ruin by the "Hindu invasion." One of them went so far as to say that there were about 30,000 Hindus in America. According to the figures supplied by the United States Bureau of Immigration issued in March last, there are only 4,794 Indians in the whole of Continental America. So much for the Californian paper's accuracy! Again, out of this 4,794, at least 300 are students. The Bill is aimed principally at labourers and artisans, but, if it is passed in its present form, it will undoubtedly have a restrictive effect on the freedom of all future Indian visitors to the United States. Even the classes exempted, such as "Government officials, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, engineers, teachers, students, authors, editors, journalists, merchants, bankers, capitalists and travellers," will have to produce a certificate of "permission and identification" from the Government of India, which should further contain a photograph of the visitor. Merchants, in particular, will be required to state "the nature, character, and estimated value of the business carried on by them prior to and at the time of their application therefor." Such provisions are certainly galling inasmuch as they seem to imply that ever the most respectable Indian visitor to the States may be an undesirable and possibly "wanted by the police"! The Bill is utterly unworthy of a nation that professes to be in the van of human progress and liberty, and on whom a policy of this character, if steadily pursued, is bound ultimately to recoil.

INDIAN FOREIGN TRADE IN APRIL.

The chief characteristics of the trade for the month is a slight setback in imports, but a larger one in exports compared with April of 1913. April and May are the busiest months of the seaborne trade, when exports swell to large proportions. The setback therefore, which is discernible in April, 1914, is somewhat depressing. The figures reached only 20.16 crores of rupees against 20.90 in 1912 and 21.00 in 1913 of the corresponding month. Thus the check which the exports have received, compared to 1912, amounts to 74 lakhs. The tendency has been downwards, and in all probability the return for May will show a further decrease, which will undoubtedly be no uncertain indication of the general trade depression. The imports, too, for April, have somewhat suffered, compared to April of 1913, when the recorded value amounted to 15.04 crore rupees. The diminution equals 54 lakhs, though it is an improvement of 1.54 crores over 1912. The share of the exports of Indian merchandise during April for the triennium for each province may be clearly seen in the following table:—

April—In Crore Rupees.

	1912	1913	1914
Bengal	6.06	7.03	7.34
Bombay	5.38	6.70	6.81
Sind	2.48	1.23	1.77
Madras	2.85	2.25	2.58
Burma	4.02	3.77	2.63

Burma's exports have been steadily falling since 1912. Madras has been steadily recovering, but Sind, though somewhat better, is still 77 lakhs behind April, 1912. Rice and wheat in Burma and Sind respectively have been the principal cause of the respective declines.

In imports sugar has fallen off from 1.29 crore rupees in 1912 to 83.64 in 1914. Dyes and colours are climbing higher. So, too, are metals which have mounted to 1.30 crores against only 83.55 lakhs in 1912. But yarn and piecegoods have declined from 6.27 crores in 1913 to 5.46 crores in 1914. The falling-off in the month is equal to 81 lakhs which tells us that the glut in the Indian markets has received a fair check, which is a happy sign of the probability of a diminution very soon in the existing abnormal stocks. The undermentioned figures of imported piecegoods in April for the triennial period speak for themselves:—

Crore Rupees.

	1912	1913	1914
Grey	2.09	2.42	2.02
White	1.33	1.33	1.19
Coloured	1.16	1.38	1.11

Among exports the fall in rice and wheat may be seen from the following:—

April—Crore Rupees.

	1912	1913	1914
Rice	4.46	4.32	3.02
Wheat	0.79	0.41	0.19

In seeds, those of cotton have steadily risen,—from 12.58 to 28.81 lakhs. Linseed, which fell off to 28.65 in 1913 from 82.28 lakhs in 1912, rallied to 49.86 lakhs. Ground nuts, however, have steadily fallen from 66.44 to 51.07 lakhs in two years. The exports of raw cotton are about the same as last year in April, —4.62 crores against 4.55 crores. But it should be borne in mind that the quantity has been greater, owing no doubt to the prevailing low prices. Last April the quantity shipped in April was 10.91 lakhs cwts, whereas in April of the current year it is 12.26 lakhs cwts. Thus in almost the same value there have been larger exports to the extent of 1.45 lakhs cwts. On the other hand there is a falling off in raw jute, to the extent of 9,000 tons, there being 51,000 to s in April 1913 against 42,000 in April of the current year, and yet the values are about the same, that is 1.63 crores in 1913 and and 1.65 crores in 1914. That fact is just the reverse of the cotton trade, namely, that jute exports were exceedingly dear. With 9,000 tons of less shipments the value was nearly the same as in April 1912.

It may be interesting to record gold and silver imports:—

In Crores—April.

	1912	1913	1914
Gold	3.16	2.40	2.19
Silver	0.77	0.68	1.14

Evidently the declining exports show a decline in the imports of gold. During the 12 months ending 31st March last India imported 13 crores of rupees worth of gold less than in the two preceding years. Silver imports were nearly 3½ crores less, but that was because the imports of Government for coinage were smaller. In April of the current year, there was no import of Government silver. It was all private. Out of the 1.13 crores silver as much as 91 lakhs came from the United Kingdom. April and May are the busiest months of Indian exports. It remains to be seen how exports have fared during the last month. Should they show a fall, that would tell us that for the next nine months little improvement may be expected. We hope this dread contingency of a material setback in exports will cause no hysteria among the advocates of *gold ad libitum* and that no more tears will be shed over that economic phenomenon.

Notes of the Day.

The Mexican Tangle.

Reuter's statement to-day that the Mexican delegates have announced that President Huerta is prepared to resign on certain conditions leaves the situation exactly as it was. Who will guarantee the conditions stipulated? The United States certainly is not in a position to do so. Apparently the Americans, not being particularly hopeful as to the result of the deliberations of the mediators, are attempting to achieve their object by the indirect method of assisting the Constitutionalists to secure munitions of war, the latest instance,—doubtless there are others not notified,—of this being, as stated in a telegram to-day, the issue by the American Government of clearance papers to a steamer carrying ammunition and a military aeroplane for the Constitutionalists. Carranza, it is to be noted, has lately been making considerable headway, though his reports of frequent "victories" have to be accepted with reserve. In any case the victories do not appear to have yet affected Huerta's stability or to have made the Federals despondent. It is to be feared, therefore, that the unravelling of the Mexican tangle is not reserved for the United States, but can only be effected by a mutual understanding between Huerta and Carranza.

The London Theosophists.

There appears to be no end to Mrs. Besant's beneficent and many-sided activities. She started the "Commonweal" in January, a weekly journal that already promises to have a long life of usefulness. Now, during a visit Home, she has commenced the erection of a splendid building, to cost £100,000, to house the Theosophical Society. Reuter calls the building the "headquarters" of the Society. This is a mistake as the headquarters are at Adyar, and the London Society is only one of numerous branches in nearly every part of the world. The total number of Fellows in the Theosophical Society in England and Wales is 2,280, of which 1,931 are Lodge members Eleven new Lodges and twenty-four Centres came into existence, showing the spread of Theosophical doctrines in England. The group of Lodges in London recently formed a Federation, so that the area of England and Wales is now divided into four federated areas, which can still be further divided as the Lodges increase in any given district. Some time ago, it may be mentioned, Mrs. Besant expressed her intention to overhaul and readjust the whole organisation in England, and many changes in the Society are expected to result.

Militant Suffragettes and Hunger Strikers.

Owing to the growing activity of the militant suffragettes, and the consequent loss of valuable property and art treasures, the Grand Jury at the London Sessions was compelled to make the following recommendations:—

"That where prisoners serving sentence of imprisonment for wilful damage to property or for any other unlawful act refuse food or drink with purpose or apparent purpose of thereby securing their release from imprisonment, such refusal shall be treated as a breach of prison discipline and shall be punishable at the discretion of the governor of the prison. That in all such cases of damage, compensation be secured by public authorities on behalf of the injured parties from the estate of the prisoner, or failing satisfaction, if the prsoner be a member of a society which incites such damage, from the property of such society."

The suffragettes will thus find their purpose of hunger-striking foiled to a certain extent at least by these recommendations. Unless some such method of reaching the culprits is brought into force, the woeful catalogue of vandalism and arson which is added to daily will never be stopped.

Irrigation in Sind.

From the Report on the working of Irrigation Works is Sind during 1912-13, just issued, we note that there has been a considerable increase of irrigated land during the period on that of the previous year, the figures for the two years being 3,316,000 and 3,037,000 acres respectively. The value of the crops thus raised amount to eight crores and twenty-two lakhs, giving an average of Rs. 25 per acre. The Government net revenue from the Sind Canals amounted to over thirty-six lakhs. Serious losses, however, occurred on the Begari Canal, but a large new cut has been made, and revenue prospects are now considered satisfactory. On the whole, the Irrigation Department in Sind is justified in being satisfied with the year's working.

Radium in Bengal.

In reference to the discovery of Pitchblende in the Gaya district, reported the other day in a Calcutta telegram, it is of much interest to learn that an analysis of a picked sample gave 83.39 per cent. M3.02. This, according to Messrs. Moll, Schulte and Co., of Calcutta who are working the pit in which the Pitchplende was found, has not been surpassed by any Pitchblende in any part of the world. The Calcutta firm states:—

Analyses made of average samples drawn from consignments sent to America and Europe showed respectively 71.25 per cent. and 62.6 per cent. U3 O8 as against the famous Joachimsthal Pitchblende which is supposed to contain about 55 per cent. U3 O8. The radioactivity has been tested amongst others, by one of the greatest British authorities on Radium the tests showing that Pitchblende from Abrakhi Pahar contains from 260 to 315 milligrams of hydrated radium bromide per metric ton of the mineral, i.e., in about the same proportion to the Uranium contents as the Joachimsthal Pitchblende.

Seed Farms in the Central Provinces.

An interesting experiment in the shape of private seed farms working under the supervision of the Agricultural Department is being made in the Central Provinces. While the Department has its own Government seed farm, wherein the cultivation and selection of seeds receive scientific care, it is attempting also to bring a number of private seed farms under its supervision by offers of gratuitous advice and co-operation in the sale of seed. It appears to be the general rule in regard to these latter farms that the proprietor of each does his own cultivation. He obtains seed, in the first instance, from the Department of Agriculture. His farm is placed under the close supervision of one of the officers of that Department, and, in return, the owner agrees to give it the first refusal of the surplus seed. First of all the land has to be approved, then the proprietor has to agree to carry out certain simple rules with regard to the growth, harvesting and storage of the crop. So far, wheat seed appears to have been the chief object of attention, and there are now thirty-six wheat seed farms in the Central Provinces. Six others, on small areas, were abandoned not long ago through lack of interest on the part of the owners. The working of the system of seed farms in the Central Provinces will be watched with interest in the other Provinces of the country.

Dr. Tagore's New Play—"Chitra."

We have received from Messrs. Macmillan and Company this latest one-act play of Rabindra Nath Tagore. The story of Chitra is borrowed from the Mahabharata, and briefly it is this: Arjuna, one of the five Pandava brothers goes on a pilgrimage as a penance to various places among which is Manipur, where the king's only daughter, Chittrangada or Chitra, is brought up as a son. Arjuna falls in love with her, and asks the king for his daughter's hand, the king stipulating that the son born of their marriage must be left with him to perpetuate the race, to which Arjuna consents. Arjuna lives with them for three years, and afterwards resumes his pilgrimage after bidding farewell to his wife, her father, and his own son. With this simple story Mr. Tagore has woven a very beautiful play. The play was written, we are told, about twenty-five years ago in Bengali, and was translated but recently. As usual there is a subtle charm about Mr. Tagore's English and the play loses nothing in translation.

THE LOST LINER.

ENQUIRY COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

IDENTIFYING THE DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Lord Mersey has been appointed Imperial representative in the inquiry into the disaster to the Empress of Ireland. He will leave in a few days.

Sir A. B. Routhier and Mr. Ezekiel McLeod are to be the Canadian Commissioners.

135 SURVIVORS SAIL FOR GLASGOW.

One hundred and thirty-five survivors have sailed for Glasgow. They are due to arrive on Sunday.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE DEAD.

QUEBEC, June 3.

A few more bodies have been recovered. Altogether 108 have been identified. The latest official figures show that 1,024 are dead, while 30 first-class passengers, 27 second, 130 steerage and 233 of crew were saved.

TO ENSURE IDENTIFICATION.

The precaution has been taken of photographing the bodies with indication numbers, enabling relatives in future to identity both the bodies and graves.

REPORT REGARDING MR. IRVING INCORRECT.

The identification of Mr. Irving was incorrect. There have been many similar mistakes.

AUTONOMOUS MONGOLIA.

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES WANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, June 2.

The British, United States, French and German legations have received despatches from the Mongolian Government stating that Mongolia is now independent and appealing to the foreign Governments to conclude commercial treaties similar to that with Russia and send representatives to Urga.

BUILDING TRADE STRIKE.

REFUSAL TO WORK WITH NON-UNIONISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PERTH, June 3.

Three thousand three hundred men of the Building trade are idle, having gone on strike, refusing to work with non-unionists.

NEWCASTLE COLLIERY DISPUTE.

3,500 MEN IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, June 3.

Nine collieries employing 3,500 men are idle owing to the afternoon shift at Newcastle refusing to work.

THE MURDERED MISSIONARY.

CHINA PAYS COMPENSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HANKOW, June 3.

China has paid 20,000 taels compensation for the murder of the Norwegian Missionary Troyland.

Reuter reported that about the 11th of March five hundred brigands sacked Laohokon in the province of Hupeh and killed the Norwegian missionary Troyland. They further seriously wounded another missionary. British and American factories were burned and rifles and ammunition seized. The brigands also impressed two thousand coolies to carry the loot.

THE AMENDING BILL.

SIR E. CARSON'S THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at Belfast, said that in spite of the fleet at sea they were going to have more Mausers. He had little faith in the Amending Bill. If necessity arose he would send to Ulstermen for them to determine his action.

The Indian Post Office is making a trial experiment by issuing advertisements in the booklets in which half and one anna stamps are sold to the public. A certain number of the booklets are being issued with advertisements on the covers. If these are found to be a success further advertisements will be interleaved. The summary of the postal rates formerly on the covers will continue to be published in the new booklets.

LONDON BUILDERS' STRIKE.

A DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENT.

CONTRACT WITH MRS. BESANT.

ELIMINATION OF CONTRACTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

A dramatic development is announced in the London builders' strike. Men of eleven Unions have combined and contracted with Mrs. Besant to erect the headquarters of the Theosophical Society at a cost of £100,000. The work will begin to-day. Great interest has been aroused by this attempt to eliminate the contractor.

AMERICA CUP.

TRIAL RACE BETWEEN TWO POSSIBLE DEFENDERS.

NEW YORK, June 3.

In a thirty-miles race between two possible America Cup defenders, the Vanitie beat the Resolute by 16 minutes 48 seconds, official time. The wind was very light and the race was more in the nature of a drifting match.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

COMPOSITION OF AMERICAN TEAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 3.

It is officially announced that the American polo team will be composed as follows:—

Mr. Rene Lamontagne	No. 1
Mr. Monty Waterbury	No. 2
Mr. Devereux Milburn	No. 3
Mr. Larry Waterbury	Back

Mr. Monty Waterbury is to be the Captain of the side.

Captain Tomkinson Lord Wimborne, Captain Garrett and Mr. Traill to-day beat the Duke of Penaranda and the Americans, Messrs. Webb and Deadleston, and Captain Lokett by 7½ goals to 4½ in a practice game.

The papers state that Mrs. Ray, Captain Cheape's sister perished in the disaster to the Empress of Ireland.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Middlesex beat Hampshire by nine wickets.

INQUIRY INTO PERSECUTION OF MOSLEMS.

TURKISH MINISTER LEAVES FOR MACEDONIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 3.

The Turkish Minister has left for Macedonia personally to enquire into the alleged persecution of Moslems.

RAIN AT SECUNDERABAD.

A FALL IN TEMPERATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 3.

After the abnormally oppressive heat during May, there was a distinct fall in the temperature on June 1st and to-day heavy rain is falling and the temperature is 78 degrees. It is generally acknowledged that the hot weather is over.

CALCUTTA JAILOR INJURED,

ATTACKED BY UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

Mr. Hill, jailor of the new Presidency Jail, Calcutta, was viciously attacked in the jail on Monday morning by an undertril prisoner, named Shaik Abdul Sobhan.

About seven o'clock Mr. Hill was attending to his duties as usual when the accused came up from behind with a fifteen inch bolt and struck Mr. Hill across the right cheek causing a lacerated wound. The accused was aiming a second blow when he was seized from behind.

Mr. Hill was so badly injured that the wound had to be stitched. He is confined to his room and will be unable to resume duty for some days.

MORE REBEL VICTORIES.

FEDERAL OFFICERS EXECUTED

HUERTA PREPARED TO RESIGN.

PACIFICATION OF MEXICO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURANGO, (Mexico) June 3.

General Carranza reports three rebel victories on May 30th and 31st between Zacatecas and San Luis (Potosi) in which fourteen Federal officers were captured. They were subsequently executed.

JAPANASE STEAMER LEAVES SALINA CRUZ IMMEDIATELY.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

Admiral Howard reports from Mazatlan that the Japanese steamer Suiyo Maru arrived at Salina Cruz on Sunday but left immediately for Peru. She did not land any munitions. The Admiral understands that she had none on board as the Japanese line has refused to carry them.

ARMS FOR CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

NEW YORK, June 3.

Clearance papers have been issued to the steamer Antilla with five hundred tons of ammunition on board, also an aeroplane, consigned to the Constitutionalists. They will probably be landed at Tampico.

OUTBREAK OF SMALL-POX IN MEXICAN PORTS.

MAZATLAN, June 3.

Small-pox has broken out at Culiacan and Senoloa. The mortality in the Constitutionalist garrison is heavy.

HUERTA'S TERMS.

NIAGARA, June 3.

The Mexican delegates have announced that President Huerta is prepared to resign on the condition that Mexico is pacified and that the Government succeeding his is supported by public opinion.

CONTRABAND CARGO TO MEXICO.

QUESTION OF FINE REFERRED TO WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 3.

The Hamburg-Amerika Line management state that the fines imposed on the Bavaria and the Ypiranga will not be paid, but that they will be made the subject of representations to Washington.

They expect that the matter will soon be satisfactorily settled.

FEDERALS ISSUING RIFLES AND MUNITIONS.

It is reported that since the Bavaria and the Ypiranga landed arms, the Federals have been issuing rifles and munitions to all applicants.

ADMINISTRATION OF ASSAM,

NO CHANGES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, June 3.

In view of newspaper comments the Government of India have authorised the Chief Commissioner to state that no administrative changes in Assam are under consideration.

MOTOR FATALITY AT CHOWPATTY.

A serious motor car accident occurred at Chowpatty on Tuesday evening, a Hindu boy being run over and receiving injuries which subsequently proved fatal.

Mr. Robert Wallace, residing at Harkness Road, was being driven in his car by his chauffer, Abdulla Khan Mohabatkhan, along Chowpatty when a Hindu boy named Babu Mahadu, aged seven years, was knocked down in attempting to cross the road. The car was at once stopped, and Mr. Wallace lifted the unconscious lad into the motor and drove him to the G. T. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

Mr. Tenent, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown an inquest on the body yesterday.

Mr. Tenant of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, solicitors, appeared for Mr. Wallace.

The evidence showed that there was another motor abreast of Mr. Wallace's and proceeding in the same direction. When they reached the Orient Club the deceased and another boy were crossing the road from left to right. The deceased's companion first ran safely across and on seeing him doing so the chauffeur put on his brakes. Thinking that the deceased would cross after the car passed, the driver released the brakes, and just then the deceased attempted to dash across and was knocked down by the mudguard of the car.

Medical evidence showed that the death was due to concussion of the brain.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

50,000 LETTERS FROM CHILDREN.

OFFICIAL CELEBRATION ON 22ND JUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

The King spent his birthday at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty received worldwide congratulations. Among the first were those of Queen Alexandra.

The feature of day was the arrival of 50,000 letters from children sending their best wishes.

A family dinner-party will be held at the Palace to-night.

The official birthday will be celebrated on the 22nd inst. Honours list will be issued on the 21st.

FRANCIS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

Major Moor, 66th Punjabis, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Lieutenant Nixon, 41st Dogras, has been selected for employment in the Burma Military Police.

Captain J. Blake, 21st Lancers, is appointed to Army Signal Service for promotion to Quartermaster vice the late, Lieutenant Hulley.

Captain C. R. Crowdy, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Supernumerary Captain, Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta, and embarks for India on the 10th July.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, has retired from the 4th May 1914, and Lieutenant General Sir J. Nixon, is promoted General from the 4th May.

It has been decided that the tour of service of District Officers Royal Artillery, in India shall be five years. This period will not include any service rendered in India as a warrant or non-commissioned officer.

SALE OF PEACOCKS' FEATHERS.

LUCRATIVE PROSCRIBED BUSINESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June, 3.

The Calcutta Customs officials have recently detected numerous cases where birds' feathers were being exported under a false description. They made a sensational discovery yesterday, when no less than forty-four huge cases containing peacock feathers were brought back from a steamer.

The cases had escaped the attention of the Customs authorities at first, but when they had been delivered on board the steamer information reached the Customs Office that they contained peacock feathers.

The Customs officers were immediately despatched to bring the cases back and when these were opened the information was found to be correct. They were destined for Hamburg.

There is at the present moment a great demand for peacocks' feathers in Europe, and the Customs officers in Calcutta are almost daily seizing consignments of these at the sheds.

Some idea of the profits made in this business may be gathered from the fact, that a reputed smuggler of feathers in Calcutta is said to have made five lakhs of rupees in two years.

The feathers are brought down to Calcutta from Nepal and the Himalayas, where they can be obtained in large quantities, and at a very small outlay of capital. It is estimated that a feather which costs half an anna in Calcutta is sold in Hamburg for two annas.

PUNJAB MERCHANTS' BANK.

CURTAILING EXPENDITURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 3.

The "Sind Gazette" writes:—Our correspondent being unable to obtain reliable information locally with regard to the closing down of the Karachi branch of the Punjab Merchants' Bank telegraphed yesterday to the head officer of the Bank at Ludhiana nd the following reply was received this morning:—Karachi closed only to save expenses and for want of business. All deposits paid in full. Letter follows. Punjab Merchants' Bank, Ludhiana.

HINDU IMMIGRANT CASE.

PASSENGERS NOT TO LAND.

INDIANS MAY RETURN TO HONGKONG.

GUARDS THREATENED: PATROL STRENGTHENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

GOVIND.

VICTORIA, June 3.

The lawyer representing the passengers on board the Komagata says, that the proceedings of the court of inquiry indicate that the Ottawa authorities have given orders that none of the passengers are to be admitted no matter what evidence may be produced.

He believed it possible that the Indians will return to Hongkong. There are, however, differences of opinion among them some developing an ugly mood.

Owing to threats the guards placed on board the vessel have been withdrawn and the armed patrol afloat has been strengthened.

BAGDAD RAILWAY.

A SECTION OPEN TO TRAFFIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, June 3.

The Bagdad-Sumike section of the Bagdad railway has been handed over to traffic. The section is 39 miles long.

MINERAL WEALTH OF BURMA.

LARGE DEMAND FOR PROSPECTING LICENSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 3.

The activity in search for mineral deposits in Burma which has characterised the last few years, was well-maintained during the past year as illustrated by the fact that 1,221 applications for prospecting and exploring licences and 48 applications for mining leases were received. The hopes of prospectors are still centred on the southernmost littoral districts.

More than half the applications for licenses and leases pending at the close of the year were for Tavoy and Mergui districts, in nearly every case wolfram being the mineral coveted. In the rest of Burma applications to prospect for the petroliferous areas were most numerous though gold and coal had few devotees. Prospecting, exploring and mining operations are in active progress in all parts of the province. The development of petroleum has given most satisfactory results, nearly whole of the crude material is converted on the spot into refined products and thus, whether consumed in the country or exported, it is turned to full account.

TALEGAON MURDER CASE.

EVIDENCE OF FOUR WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 3.

Kawa Batha, a Japanese who is charged with the murder of Ishiura a fellow countryman at the glass works at Talegaon was to-day placed before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Western Division, Poona, when the evidence of four witnesses was recorded.

This went to show that the deceased and accused were continually arguing the point as to who was the better workman and on two occasions would have come to blows but for the interference of others.

On the night of the 20th May last the accused, who appears to have been addicted to drinking country liquor, and to have taken more than usual on the day in question, entered a room at the works, which he, deceased and another Japanese named Masuda shared.

The latter was present at the time lying in bad awake and saw the accused go up to Ishimura, who was lying asleep on his cot, and strike him with something.

Deceased got up and went round to the other side of his cot but fell down and died within a few minutes.

Masuda is at present an in-patient of the Sassoon hospital and in order to record his evidence the Magistrate, police, accused and members of the press proceeded to the general ward of the hospital where the accused tendered his evidence propped up in bed.

COUNTESS TRIED FOR MURDER.

NOT PREMEDITATED.

IN DEFENCE OF HER HONOUR.

VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 3.

The trial has concluded at Oneglia (Italy) of Countees Tiepolo, a descendant of the Doges of Venice, on a charge of murdering her husband's orderly. The prosecution alleged that the murder was premeditated because the Countess was desirous of removing the proofs of her guilty intercourse with the orderly

LEGITIMATE SELF-DEFENCE.

The jury returned a verdict of legitimate self-defence and that the Countess was defending her honour. She was acquitted amid the cheers of the public in court.

VETERINARY DISPENSARY AT SUJAWAL.

OPENING CEREMONY BY COLLECTOR OF KARACHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Zemindars and other residents of the Shahbandar Division, Karachi, collected in large numbers on May 26, at Sujawal to witness the opening ceremony of the Lawrence Veterinary Dispensary. Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, Collector of Karachi, Mr. Proes, Superintending Engineer, and Mr. Farbrother, Superintendent. Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, were among those present.

Khan Saheb S. G. Haji, Deputy Superintendent. Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, opened the proceedings of the meeting with a short speech.

Rao Sahib Seth Pahlajrai Shewaram, Chairman of the Collection Committee of the Dispensary, then on behalf of the subscribers, requested Mr. Westropp, Collector of Karachi, to open the institution. He requested him to name the institution after Mr. H. S. Lawrence, the former popular Collector of Karachi, who had evinced a keen interest in the welfare of the Zemindars of the Shahbandar Division, and had adopted special measures for popularizing veterinary help in the different parts of the Karachi District, and particularly in the Shahbandar Division.

Mr. Westropp, in the course of his speech, said:—

He would take that opportunity to remind them all to bear in mind the necessity of providing good bulls and to select their herds most carefully. He hoped before long they might find an opportunity to have small local cattle and horse shows to enable them all to judge for themselves of the merits of good and careful breeding.

Rao Sahib Seth Pahlajrai, on behalf of the subscribers, presented Mr. Westropp a silver key in a handsomely carved sandalwood box, and requested him to kindly unlock the door of the dispensary and declare it open. The Collector then proceeded to the door of the dispensary and, in the presence of the assembly, he first unveiled a marble tablet containing the names of the chief donors, and then opened the lock with the silver key and declared the "Lawrence Veterinary Dispensary" open. The dispensary, the wards, and in-patients were then inspected by the Collector and the visitors.

ANGLO-FRENCH AMITY.

M. CAMBON ON THE ENTENTE.

His Excellency M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, took the chair at the annual dinner of the French Chamber of Commerce in London. The Entente Cordiale was naturally a special feature of the speeches, and emphasis was laid on the influence of commerce in creating a friendly feeling between nations. The Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs were present.

The French Ambassador, replying to the toast of his health, proposed by M.A. Duche, said the reception which was accorded by Parisians to King George and Queen Mary on the occasion of their recent visit to the French capital evidenced the reality of the cordial feeling which existed among Frenchmen for the people of this country. The entente was not only an agreement between two Governments, it represented complete agreement between the peoples of the two nations. (Cheers.) Politics to-day were not confined to Cabinets. The peoples of the two countries raised their voices and the Governments had to give effect to public opinion, and one could say that the Entente Cordiale had been ratified by the suffrages of the people. (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Guests" was proposed by M. W. E. Guillet, and replied to by the Lord Mayor, Lord Southwark, Sir George Reid, M. David Menet, Sir Henniker Heaton, Sir Algernon Firth, and Mr. Cosmo Bonsor.

When Sir Charles Fox returns to Rangoon from leave on June 13th Mr. Justice Young will revert to the Government Advocateship of Burma.

Mr. Justice Ormond has applied for a month's leave from August 3rd in addition to the long vacation which begins on September 3rd.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

POWDER PETROL AMIDST JUTE BALES.

STARTLING DISCOVERY IN CALCUTTA DOCKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

While examining bales of jute stacked in No. 4 shed of the Kidderpore Docks for shipment on S. S. Chybassa for Genoa a Port Commissioners' official discovered powder petrol and cotton waste among the bales and on the top of a stack. A portion had smouldered but no fire had yet broken out. The fire brigade is in readiness to extinguish any outbreak. The explosive substances have been sent to the Chemical Examiner. It is hoped, if the perpetrators are caught, the origin of the recent jute fires will be discovered.

Another account says:—

A startling discovery was made at the Kidderpore Dock sheds of six tubes filled with gunpowder, petrol, sulphur buried amidst bales of jute. The discovery is believed to throw light upon the two previous fires which did enormous damage recently.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The Official Report of the attempted incendiarism at the Kidderpore Docks, shows that the shed officer who was re-tallying the cargo, found three brown paper cylinders. Two contained cotton wool and match ends and one cotton wool and a metal tube containing petrol. Two had been set alight but had gone out. Three more cylinders were found in the shed.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

GREAT INCREASE IN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Members have been finally returned for 600 out of the 602 constituencies of the Chamber of June, 1914, two results in the colonies—Senegal and Martinique—not yet being to hand, wired the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" on May 11. Various descriptions of the new Chamber according to party divisions are given. The simplest and most plausible is as follows:

Unified Socialists	102
Unified Radicals and Allied Independent Socialists.	180
Moderate Republicans (that is to say, roughly speaking, the Briand party, including plain Republicans, Independent Socialists, and Radicals who refuse to be "unified" in the Caillaux party)	177
Progressists (that is to say, Conservative Republicans)	68
Catholics, Royalists, and Bonapartists	73

The Chamber elected in May, 1910, comprising 597 members, was, barring two vacant seats, composed as follows:

Unified Socialists	75
Independent Socialists	24
Socialist Radicals and Radicals, together	258
Republican Left	78
Progressists (that is to say, Conservative Republicans)	70
Reactionaries (Royalists and Bonapartists and the Roman Catholic party of the Action Liberal	90

A comparison of these two tables shows clearly that the only striking change in four years has been the increase of the Unified Socialist party. Its strength in 1910 was the highest ever recorded. It has increased in 1914, considerably more than it did between 1906 and 1910. I have already explained that this increase in the Parliamentary Socialist party is out of all proportion to the increase of Socialist opinion in the country. I visited the South-West, South-East, and North of France during the electoral campaign—there is almost no Socialist vote in the North-West. I found that everywhere—except in the North—the Socialist was returned on false pretences. To begin with, the Socialist programme of the International Congress of Amsterdam was never so much as mentioned, and none of the peasant or workman Socialist voters in the South had ever heard of it.

"POLICY OF PESSIMISM."

In the second place, in pursuance of what has been called the "policy of pessimism"—that is to say, making things as bad as they can be—Catholics and Royalists often in the South deliberately voto for the Unified Socialist, and at least a dozen Unified Socialist members, and probably more, have been returned by majorities consisting of one-third Socialists and two-thirds Royalists and Catholics. In the North, on the other hand, the Socialist vote is genuine, and in the industrial centres of North and North-Eastern France the electorate is now very distinctly divided into two parties, Socialist and anti-Socialist, the Radicals being generally crushed between the two.

But, whatever the real meaning of the strength of the Socialist party in the country, its army of 102 members in Parliament must be a formidable power. The present Radical Government has no majority in the Chamber unless it obtains the support of the Socialist. If the Cabinet in a decisive vote upholds the three years' service it will have the whole Socialist party against it. M. Clemenceau, who has passed the shrewdest judgment upon the elections, says: "One need only have eyes and ears to perceive that the revolutionary Socialist party cannot be a governing party. While this remains so, the only result of its victories will be to throw the majority of the country back to Conservatism. The people's judicious and deep instinct is that one must live first and philosophise afterwards . . . Our revolutionary Socialists, different from their German fellows, want in questions of national defence to philosophise first and live afterwards. To that France can never agree."

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE PROSPECTS.

TWO DIVISIONS TO BE RUN.

The coming of the rains is looked forward to in the Bombay Presidency by sportsmen with an eagerness second only to that of the ryot, although from very different points of view. While to the latter on the monsoon depends his livelihood to the former, the period is above all, a sporting one. Hard grounds are softened; ragged plots of sunburnt turf give place to fresh green, and the cricket and football enthusiasts find, one a playable pitch, and the other a pitch that is not necessarily disastrous to hands, skins and knees. While football in Bombay has not quite the share in the hearts of the public which they have given to cricket and hockey, the rougher game, in both its branches, claims enthusiasts, both among players and spectators, who, although they yield in numbers, more than hold their own in studied allegiance. However poor the display, however, much it may rain, a small company of supporters will always be seen braving both the elements and boredom.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

The Association football season which opens on Saturday the 13th instant, promises to be one of the best seen here, as it marks a large step forward in playing interest. No less than fourteen teams are in the League seven in the first, and a similar number in the second division. Besides being the first occasion on which two Leagues will be run, the arrangement will have this to commend itself to the spectator,—that there will be few "dog days" in the first division, a monopoly of which, perhaps the second Leaguers will secure. According to a resolution which the W. I. F. A. passed last season the following teams enter the first division:—

Sherwood Foresters.
Bombay Gymkhana.
Royal Garrison Artillery.
Hornets.
Grant Medical College.
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay Athletic.

Usually in the Harwood League the military prove generally far superior in every respect to the civilian teams with the Bombay Gymkhana, at the half-way house, occasionally proving more than a match for the military teams. It needs no prophetic vision to predict that the Sherwood Foresters will again top the League; in combination, staying power, and effective shooting they have always shown themselves the peers of every team in the League. The R. G. A. and the Bombay Gymkhana are uncertain quantities. Both have a way of turning up trumps when least expected, and, to change the metaphor of going to pieces also when least expected. The latter have done very well in their practice games, and should be able to finish high on the table. Of the others, the Hornets are a team that has played together for a number of seasons, and ought to make a good show. They have a good defence, and a good half back line, but their attack does not come up to the standard of the rest of the team.

The G. I. P. and the Medicals have thus far done little practice but it is probable that they will show little difference from the form of last year. The Railway has some good men while the Medicals may, possibly, feel the absence of Newland and Easdon. The team had, on its first appearence last year, little to commend it, except a good half line, a trusty goal-keeper and a temperament that could rise to a big occasion. The B. A. C. have always been a team which possessed individuals as good as any in the civilian side of the tournament, but they have as a combination hardly proved a success. This season they have in their ranks about half the team that played for the Commercial Gymkhana last year, and if they are able to work together, should finish well. Among the teams there will be a great deal more concern as to who will get the "wooden spoon" than the cup,—a scramble which should prove of no little interest to the spectators.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

The following are the teams in the second division of the League:—

Y. M. C. A.
G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute.
Telegraph Recreation Club.
Customs A. C.
Instuto Luso-Indiano.
Bombay Gymkhana "A"
Rangers.

The Young Men's Christian Association had to pay for their withdrawal from the League last season after the Rovers Tournament by passing to the lower table. Of course, a great deal of sympathy will be felt with the W. I. F. A. who found that running only one League resulted in the tournament growing out of hand and the only way out of it was the creating of a second division, an arrangement altogether admirable. But it is unfortunate that they should have decided that the Y. M. C. A. should not enter the competition in the first flight for as a team they are quite as good as some of the combinations in it. The Football Association passed a resolution last year that only the first seven teams in the League would be admitted into the first division in 1914, but it was unfortunate that this resolution should have coincided with the experiment of having the Rovers Tournament in the middle of the League,—an experiment which judging from the fact that it will not be repeated is acknowledged a failure. When the knock-out tournament was over, interest in football was dead and the Commercial Gymkhana and Y. M. C. A. being unable to raise teams withdrew from it, with the result that the Y. M. C. A. go into the second division while the players mainly responsible for the Commercial Gymkhana team, drafting into the B. A. C. are still retained in the first division. When it is said that the Y. M. C. A. is the only Club in Bombay that has been able to put a team on the field that has annexed the trophy attached to the Harwood League, and claiming the sentiment attached to the accomplishment, all that can be said in favour of their retention will have been uttered. It would perhaps have been wiser if it was decided that the Y. M. C. A. should play for the first division, and that at the season's close, two teams should pass from the first into the second division.

The Rangers are an unknown quantity, and may turn out to be a surprise packet. None of the rest however, seem likely to prove up to much. The Telegraph Club have a few good men, but generally little is known of the teams. The Customs are doing a good deal of practising but are of no great strength. For the first time Bombay will see a purely Goan team in the League and it will be interesting to watch their progress. It would be refreshing to see other purely Indian teams take the field. Games in this Division of the League will be played on the Oval and Marine Lines.

KSHATRIYA CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTUES FOR 1914.

Sunday, June 7.—Saraswat Union C. C.
Sunday, June 14.—Pathare Prabhu C. C.
Sunday, June 21.—Radiant C. C.
Saturday, June 27.—Fort Vijay C. C. (B).
Sunday, June 28.—Union C. C.
Sunday, July 5.—Daiwadnya C. C.
Sunday, July 12.—Bombay Telegu Cricketers.
Sunday, July 19.—Telegu Young Cricketers.
Saturday, July 25.—Fort Vijay C.C.
Sunday, July 26.—Sixteen Stars C.C.
Sunday August 2.—New Joly C.C.
Saturday, August 8.—Gujrathi Union C.C.
Sunday, August 9.—P. J. New Shivaji C. C.
Sunday, August 16.—Chitrapur C. C.
Sunday, August 23.—Bombay Young Cricketers.
Sunday, August 30.—Maharashtra C.C.
Sunday, September 6.—Arya Bandhoo C. C.

QUADRANGULAR:—

Sept. 7, 8, 9 Parsis v/s Mahomedans.
Sept. 10, 11, 12 Presidency v/s Hindus.
Sept. 15, 16, 17 Winners.

ALL-INDIA YACHT RACE.

CUP PRESENTED BY NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

The Nawab of Rampur has presented to the Nainital Yacht Club, of which he is a Honorary Vice-President, a challenge cup for an all-India race open to the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, the Karachi, Malabar and Bhopal Sailing Clubs, and to any other yacht or sailing club whose entry is accepted by the Nainital Committee.

The race will be a two days' race to be sailed annually at Nainital.

The cup is a copy of the famous Warwick Vase and is being made by Messrs. Walker and Hall, London.

YACHTING AT NAINITAL.

SOME OF THE WINNERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 3.

At the Nainital Yacht Club the Anderson Cup was won by Wave, (skipper, Captain Long) and the Gladstone, Rear Commodare's Cup by Stella (Mrs. Briston and Mr. Brock) and the Lady Leslie Porter Cup by Messrs. Colonel Carr and Ferguson Davie.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ON RAILWAY.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the columns of your widely read paper I find allusion made to cruelty to animals at the Crawford Market and which has had the much desired effect in the right direction, so I take this opportunity of bringing to your notice another awful case of this description which, I trust, you will through the medium of your paper bring to the notice of the railway companies who I am sure, will take the necessary steps to stop such cruelty in future.

About six weeks ago there was a consignment of monkeys booked to Bombay, consisting of three bamboo cages, measuring about 6'x2'—6"x10" or 11" every one of which was literally packed with small monkeys and to make matters worse these cages were placed in an entirely closed brake-van and this in the month of April.

It was pitiful to hear the poor creatures crying out continually.

There were two small pots in each cage full with emptiness and no signs whatever of any good. I had a station "bhisti" to fill the pots and you could imagine the state they were in when they kept their little heads in the pots while being filled I also gave them some melons which vanished in "no time."

A man was supposed to be travelling in charge of them, but although I sent a couple of men along the train shouting for him he did not put in an appearance and this was at noon. Yours, etc.

HUMANITY.

Bhopal June 1.

SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT SERIOUSLY ILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent says that Sir Douglas Straight is in a critical condition.

Major Robertson I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, proceeds to Aden on 7th June.

It is stated that on the expiry of the contract, at the end of the current year, the management of the B. and N. W. Railway will pass on to the Government and the Railway will from January next be run as a State concern.

CANTEEN SCANDAL CASE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S LONG SPEECH.

THE PART OF THE PRINCIPALS.

The trial of the defendants in the canteen case was opened by the Attorney General, before Mr. Justice Darling, at the Old Bailey on May 14. Seventeen defendants were committed for trial—nine military and eight civilian. The civilians, whose cases were taken first, were Charles Cansfield (52), director; James Craig (58), manager; Daniel Lynch (55), manager; Andrew Laing (47), manager; Frederick William Owen (54), occupation nil; Edward Arthur Pegley (63), occupation nil; Alfred Swain (53), clerk; and Archibald Minto. Lynch was unable to surrender an affidavit from his doctor in Dublin being handed in certifying that he was suffering from influenza and was too ill to travel. It was decided, therefore, to proceed against the remaining seven civil defendants only for the present. There was a big array of eminent counsel, but little public interest was shown in the proceedings.

The Attorney General, opening the case, said that the charge was one of conspiracy, and the Crown alleged against the seven defendants that they were parties to a prolonged conspiracy for corrupting soldiers of the King by inudcing them by offers of money and by payments of money to show favour to the firm of Lipton's. Some of the defendants held subordinate positions, but that claim could not be made by Minto and Cansfield, who were men of higher degree. Minto, counsel thought, was no longer in the employ of Lipton, but at the time which was material to the charge he held a very important position with them. Cansfield was a general manager—a manager over all departments. The prosecution alleged that for a long time the defendants had carried on a system of corruption in England, Ireland, and Malta, addressed to soldiers belonging to infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The matter came to light after Mr. Edmund Stratton Sawyer, who was for some years in the service of Lipton's, had left them and entered the service of the Canteen and Mess Co-operative Society, which was another enterprise competing for contracts for the supply of provisions for the army.

"NOTHING MORE NOR LESS THAN CORRUPTION."

There were various ways, the Attorney General continued, in which soldiers supplemented the rations with which a grateful Government supplied them.

Mr. Justice Darling: Who was grateful—the Government or the soldiers? (Laughter.)

The Attorney General: The Government, my Lord. (More laughter.)

One way, the Attorney General continued, was for the commanding officers themselves to undertake the provision of further supplies on behalf of and in the interests of the men. Another method which had grown up was called the tenant system. It was important for those who were trying to get contracts to get the favour of those who were either able to promote their interests or put a spoke in their wheel, and what the prosecution alleged was that the defendants systematically and deliberately entered into a plan by which payments of money were made—it might be in the first instance— to likely soldiers to complain of existing arrangements and to suggest that Lipton's would be better, or again that payments had been made to induce them to praise Lipton's after Lipton's contract had stopped; and the Crown also alleged that there had been a continuous system by which sums of money had been paid to soldiers in different parts of the country, which was nothing more nor less than corruption.

"If these were open and above board transactions," the Attorney General said, "there is no reason why cheques should not have been drawn, receipts given, books kept, and the whole thing been available to the light of day.

Counsel added: "You will see at every stage and turn of this business that the object has been that it might be concealed and kept secret, and we suggest it was kept secret because it was corrupt." It was a curious thing that payment was never made by Sawyer in the form of cheque. He always gave it in the form of bank notes. The only acknowledgement which was expected was this. They enclosed in many cases in the registered letter a plain piece of paper on which was written "R.S.V.P." That very often came back "2 by 5—10." That is to say, "I have got two £5 notes." The payments were then subtracted from the commission payable to Sawyer, and it was obvious that the commission to Sawyer was a mere blind. Mr Sawyer retained a number of documents, and these documents would establish the case. He would not enter into the question whether it was right or wrong of Sawyer to have retained those documents.

CANSFIELD'S EFFORT TO STOP THE SYSTEM.

Summing up the case against Minto, formerly manager of Lipton's Military Department, the Attorney General asked whether it were not evident from letters which he read that he knew what was going on, and that he was authorising and acquiescing in the system. He submitted there was not the slightest question that, in spite of his prominent position in the firm, he was prepared to authorise and take part in a definite system of corruption.

The case of Cansfield was very important, because he was a director of Lipton's. It was fair to say that he was not devoting himself exclusively to the military department, and that he did make some effort to stop the system. "But I am afraid," the Attorney General said, "when one looks at these documents as a whole there is no question—first, that he was acquainted with this system and authorised it; and, second, that, although he made attempts, it may be in the first instance genuine attempts, to put a stop to such corrupt business, it ultimately developed to this that official letters were written to stop it and direct instructions given to carry it on."

THE POSITION OF SUBORDINATES.

The other defendants were subordinates. He thought they were prepared to say that if Cansfield and Minto were conscious of the seriousness of their actions, it was very difficult for the inspectors to resist. Assuming that the case were established against them, that, however, would be a matter for the Judge to consider. It was only fair to Laing to say that he was unwilling to make payments, but he received instructions to make them.

Concluding his speech, which had occupied the whole of the day, Sir John said that if the jury were satisfied the prosecution had made out their case by the documents it was nothing to say that Mr. Sawyer was open to the same condemnation as the defendants. According to the defendants, the payments were not bribes. "A very grave responsibility will rest upon you in this case," he added. "It is a case where you have cast upon you a duty which, if it be discharged, may do something to make the reputation of English commercial life better than it is. I am far from saying these people did not find themselves involved in a system, and that the subordinates did not find themselves wound up in a machine, which they could not get out of. But the responsibility rests on you to say whether there is not established here a system of corruption which by a righteous verdict you may do something to stamp out, while at the same time discharging your duty to the men in the dock."

The trial was then adjourned.

INSTINCT AND REASON.

THE SUB-CONSCIOUS ELEMENT IN FORMING A JUDGMENT.

In a recent book on Lady Hamilton two French authors write of Nelson that "he was guided by instinct, not by reason." And so, far more than they suspect, are most men, says "The Times." It is commonly said of women that they are guided by instinct, not by reason; and we use the words as a reproach against womankind, forgetting how often, not only in fiction but in real life, the "woman's reason"—the instinct or feeling for which she cannot account—has proved right when the man's reason, that can be put clearly into premises and conclusion, has proved wrong. The French authors make their statement about Nelson with reference to his alleged violation of a treaty with the Neapolitan revolutionists. The field of public affairs and politics, is, indeed, the field in which men are chiefly guided by their reason, when they are not guided by force or by self-interest or by the demands of party. But in nearly all the other fields of life, and especially in a man's private concerns, his affections, his tastes, instinct comes first, and reason follows after to justify instinct. Who ever made a friend by reason? We like people and then are pleased to find that we can show good reason for liking them. The physically lazy man who is ordered to ride or to play golf for his liver may not truly say that he likes riding or playing golf any more than he may say that he likes medicine, unless, and until, it appeals to something deeper in him than his reasonable desire to enjoy good health. And in the domain of the senses, and of the fine arts which appeal to us through the senses, dependence upon instinct is growing more and more common and avowed. To read the famous lawsuit of Whistler *versus* Ruskin is to see how the witnesses for the defence clung to reason as their guide. Reason told them that a picture "ought to" be carried through, to be ample in detail, and a recognizable representation of something known to man; that if a picture represents a certain bridge, then the pillars ought to be "like" the pillars of that particular bridge; that if there are men and horses and carts on the top of the bridge, then the artist ought to show how they got on and how they were going to get off. All that mattered to Whistler, all that matters now to us who find his picture beautiful, was whether that particular arrangement in shape and colour pleased his instinct. To-day men still fall foul of the pleasing as well as the unpleasing pictures of the more modern schools, because their reason tells them that the objects represented could not look like that. Instinct tells others that this or that picture is pleasing, and this or that unpleasing, and upon that criterion alone they pass judgment, gaining a thousand pleasures denied to the servants of reason.

Indeed, in these days, when Johnsonian criticism is almost entirely out of fashion, and not one critic in ten calls the canons of reason into play in expressing his opinion, the voice of instinct speaks on all sides. The critic, like the general public, instinctively likes or dislikes the work of art that is submitted to his notice. He tells us that he likes it or dislikes it; and if he commits himself to giving any reasons, we find that most frequently he has been out to look for a few in order to support the decision already formed by his instinct. It may be true, as the French authors tell us, that "all men are guided by instincts before they reach the age of reason." The corollary seems to be that few men ever reach the age of reason. And it may, indeed, be that reason is the less trustworthy guide of the two. The philosophers have looked in vain for pure reason; reason must always be shaped by the inheritance of other men's reasons, and coloured by passion, and deflected by that very instinct which it is encouraged to supersede. Pure instinct is equally hard to find. Private and personal a power though it be, it is subject to the pressure of custom and convention, and moulded by early training and frequently enfeebled by want of intelligent exercise. So far, the world in general knows so little about instinct that it tosses it carelessly to women and animals, and, if pressed to describe it, can only say that it is "something subconscious." Yet it is not impossible that psychologists may some day prove to us that this power, admitted to be both older and profounder than reason, is also a juster and safer guide than reason to all the affairs of life. That it can be trained and improved by trust and exercise any one may learn for himself; and the future may find men no longer ashamed of the power which already they use so freely, the power to which woman, who has always trusted it, owes her exasperating way of being right on grounds that reason finds wholly inadequate or erroneous.

HAJ PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

NEW FLEET OF STEAMERS I PUT ON

A new fleet of steamers is to be put on the pilgrim service from Bombay to Jeddah by the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, and details of the scheme, have been given to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" by Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Manager for Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Agents of the Company.

It will be recollected that some time ago Government drew up a scheme to improve the shipping facilities for pilgrims and it was proposed that the Bombay and Persia S. N. Company should take up a contract to provide the required improvements. Circumstances arose which dissolved this proposal and Government withdrew its hands from the matter. Now, Mr. Milne explained, the Company is setting out entirely independently to provide a better steamer service and the arrangements which have been made will fulfil to a great extent the provisions which would have been made by the Government contract.

THE NEW FLEET.

The new service has necessitated a revolution in the Company's fleet. Four of the Company's older steamers have been sold and the Company has taken over two modern steamers, while contracts have been placed in Great Britain during the past few weeks for two up-to-date steamers. The two steamers which have been taken over by the Company are vessels of some 5,000 tons in size and they are thoroughly up-to-date in all respects, while the two steamers to be built at Home will be much larger and will represent all the essential features of modern steamers. The other steamers of the Company's fleet have been repaired and overhauled and generally placed in a satisfactory condition, so that at the commencement of the approaching pilgrim season the Company will have thirteen or fourteen up-to-date steamers in readiness to carry out a service every ten days during the pilgrim season. The two steamers which have just been included in the Company's fleet will be able to carry eight to nine hundred pilgrims, while the new vessels now being built will carry from thirteen to fourteen hundred pilgrims. Such are the arrangements of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Company at present, but if the traffic demands it the service will be further extended to meet requirements and in addition to sailing from Bombay to Jeddah Karachi will also be made a port of departure if demanded.

ON MODERN LINES.

"This service will provide the best facilities for travel that have ever been provided for pilgrims," said Mr. Milne. "The steamers are fitted with wireless telegraphy, the new vessels will be twin-screw, and all the arrangements for the pilgrims will be carried out on modern lines so that the pilgrims will be able to secure better accommodation than has been possible in the past. Of course a scheme such as this cannot be set in thorough working order in a day, but as time goes on it will be brought into order and improved. Altogether the Company is spending something like £200,000 on new steamers and the setting up of the service will involve an expenditure of about half a million pounds. As I have said the pilgrim will be much better off than he has ever been before, for now he will have up-to-date steamers where before there were old, broken down vessels employed in the pilgrim traffic."

The two new steamers to be built at Home are expected to be ready for the service in May of next year.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSED EMPIRE-WIDE ORGANISATIONS.

A movement is on foot for the purpose of bringing into existence in England a Bar Association, which will be modelled after the pattern of and have the same objects as that great body, the American Bar Association, which Lord Haldane addressed upon the subject of the higher nationality at Montreal on September 1 last year, says the "Westminster Gazette." It has long been realised that the English Bar sorely needs such an Association, which would meet at stated times for the discussion of the highest interests of the professeion; it is deemed to be unworthy of a great Bar, of such great traditions, that it should be without the opportunities given by the American Bar Association of assembling for that purpose and other kindred purposes. The so-called annual meeting of the Bar of England once a year for a brief half-hour, to adopt the report of the Bar Council and to pass votes of thanks answers no such purposes, and, if it is regarded as affording nominally such opportunities, is nothing better than a farce. Frankly, leaders of the Bar and the Bar Council do not themselves regard it as giving such opportunities. Of course this movement is not the outcome of any dissatisfaction with the Bar Council, which does such admirable work, or with the heads and leaders of the Bar. The movement aims at a something different and of much wider scope. Beginning first with the Bar of England, where it is to make its start, the movement, if it is prosperous here, may be expected to go on to gather within its scope the Bars of all parts of the United Kingdom and of our Colonies and Dependencies; it might result at last in nothing less than an Empire-wide organisation; but there are difficulties in the way of starting with so large a programme; the larger programme may be attempted when solid success has been first achieved here in England.

This idea of a Bar Association is not altogether new; it has been in the mind of not a few members of the Bar for years; it is known to be favourably regarded in high quarters; it has been powerfully advocated recently by Mr. Holford Knight in the "Fortnightly Rtview" ("To hidln hrdlrldl "Fortnightly Review" ("The Need of an English Bar Associatiosn," January 1914); has been well spoken of in a recent leading article in "The Times," and has been several times put forward in these columns.

It is now hoped and believed that the time has now come for some definite measures to be taken for the purpose of realising this idea, and there is a likelihood that proposals will be announced very soon for giving those members of the Bar who are ready to welcome the idea the opportunity of furthering the aims of its promoters.

RECENT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

PEARL MERCHANTS' AFFAIRS.

LIABILITIES OVER ONE CRORE.

DEFICIENCY 2½ LAKHS.

A SHARE BROKER'S AFFAIRS.

JUDGE ON "INSANE SPECULATION."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar held a special sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday when he disposed of two big matters, which arose during the recent financial crisis.

The first matter mentioned before His Lordship was that of Sobhagchand, Naginchand and Company, pearl-merchants.

The acting Advocate-General, Mr. Jardine, appeared in support of a rule, on behalf of the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, which was obtained on the 5th May by the Official Assignee for the committal of the insolvents for contempt in not filing their schedule, though five months had elapsed since the order of adjudication was made.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared on behalf of the insolvents.

Mr. Jardine said that His Lordship would not be troubled with the contempt aspect of the case now, as he understood that the schedule was ready. The difficulty, he said, the insolvents alleged was that they were adjudicated separately and that they had to obtain an order for consolidating the two insolvencies.

Mr. Davar handed over the schedule to the Court, and His Lordship ordered it to be taken on the file. The schedule was signed by four men as constituting the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company, as follows:—Sobhagchand Naginchand, Naginchand Laverchand, Savaichand Surchand and Fakirchand Ghelabhai. The first two were adjudicated on the 1st November last and the last two on the 19th of the same month.

Mr. Davar then applied that the two insolvencies might be consolidated and His Lordship made an order accordingly.

AN APPLICATION FOR COSTS.

Mr. Jardine then asked for costs. He said that his client had had to wait for six months, and he was entitled to come before the Bank in the interests of the Specie Bank. The claim of the Bank against the insolvents was nearly sixty lakhs, though some portion of that amount was secured.

His Lordship: Costs against whom?

Mr. Jardine: Out of the estate of the insolvents in the hands of the Official Assignee.

His Lordship: Has the Official Assignee any estate in his hands at present?

The Official Assignee: No, my Lord, none.

Mr. Davar: My learned friend can reserve his application till the assets are called in.

His Lordship: What part, Mr. Jardine, did your client take in putting the Official Assignee in motion?

Mr. Davar: Absolutely no part.

Mr. Jardine: My client spoke to the Official Assignee very often about the fact.

Mr. Jardine, continuing, said that the insolvents first alleged that they had not received any inspection of our books, but his client had given inspection so far as he thought the insolvents were entitled to have it.

Mr. Davar remarked that his learned friend had been very carelessly instructed. The inspection that was given was of three promissory notes and that was after four months' heated correspondence. Not one item of accounts was shown, though the cross-entries made by the late Mr. Choonilal in the Bank's books were quite enough to puzzle Mr. Bhaishankar.

Mr. Jardine said the insolvents had alleged that the Bank had done away with their pearls, and for that purpose they wanted to have a roving inspection, and the liquidator thought, and very rightly too, that they were not entitled to such an inspection at that stage.

His Lordship observed that if he understood rightly, it was this insolvent who constantly complained that he was very much hampered by the Specie Bank and was not allowed any inspection, and that the delay was due to the obstructive attitude of the Bank in not giving the inspection.

His Lordship, in disposing of the application, said that he did not wish to say anything about the merits of the question, whether inspection ought to have been given or not, but so far as this rule was concerned, it was the Official Assignee's rule, and if the Specie Bank chose to appear at the hearing, they must do so at their own cost.

His Lordship discharged the rule for contempt, and made no order as to costs.

INSOLVENTS' SCHEDULE.

From the schedule filed by the insolvents, it appears that their gross liabilities are about Rs. 1,20,11,743-2-7 out of which about Rs. 82,47,927-2-3 were fully secured and Rs. 31,19,569 partly secured. The claims of unsecured creditors amount to Rs. 6,43,027. The deficiency is about Rs. 2,45,658-12-4, which the insolvents attributed to "losses sustained by them in their business on account of the warlike conditions in the Balkan States, which affected the pearl markets of Europe and also there was a panic in the money market in Bombay, due to the recent Banking crisis, which resulted in a sudden heavy fall in the prices of pearls. The losses include interest, exchange and the expenses of the business, as also the insolvents' individual expenses. There are some accounts, particulars of which have not been received by the insolvents. As soon as they are received, the insolvents will amend their schedule by leave of the Court."

The insolvents showed their assets as under: Cash at bankers, Rs. 149; cash in hand, Rs. 103; other property, Rs. 6,44,000, which sum, they say, includes pearls valued at about five lakhs, and title deeds of two properties at Surat. They allege that these securities were handed over by them to the Indian Specie Bank on the latter promising, by its manager, the late Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya, to advance to the insolvents a loan upto five lakhs of rupees, which was required for the purposes of paying off the hundies which were becoming due; the Bank, however, after obtaining possession of the said securities refused to advance the loan and did not return to the insolvents the said securities. Good book outstandings of the insolvents are shown at Rs. 30,649 while bad and doubtful outstandings come to Rs. 3,954. They also estimate a surplus of Rs. 3,16,315 from the securities given to their creditors.

UNSECURED AND SECURED CREDITORS.

The list of unsecured creditors includes the following:—Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Rs. 25,000; Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Jumabhoy Lalji, Rs. 50,000; Mahomed Haji Esmail Issak, Rs. 50,000; Gulam Mahomed and Son, Rs. 1,00,000; Hirji Khetsey, Rs 75,000; Haji Suleman Cassum Mitha, Rs 1,00,000; Abdul Rehman Beg Mahomed, Rs. 25,000; Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abbas Rs. 40,000; Mahomed Farukh Haji Mahomed Akin Bastaki, Rs. 65,882; Messrs. Abdul Aziz and Abdulla Basam, Rs. 46,503 and the National Financing and Commission Corporation Limited, Rs. 29,508.

In the list of fully secured creditors, appear the following:—Official Liquidator of the Specie Bank, three sums aggregating to Rs. 59,20,961; less amount claimed by the insolvents for overcharges on account of commission, interest, exchange and other charges due to them by credit on pearl transactions, the accounts of which have not been settled, Rs. 8,00,000—Rs. 51,20,961; the securities being of pearls valued at Rs. 53,00,000. Official liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Rs. 37,500, the securities, Rs. 37,896, being the value of 750 shares of that Bank. Official liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Rs. 25,376; the securities in this case are title deeds of properties estimated value of which is Rs. 35,000. The Bombay Merchants Bank hold pearls valued at Rs. 6,83,700 for two loans of Rs. 92,432 and Rs. 5,66,142; the same bank is a creditor of another sum of Rs. three lakhs, for which they hold their own shares of the value of three lakhs. This loan the insolvents state was made to them jointly with Shaikh Abdul Rehman and in the share transactions they allege that along with them Shaikh and Vallabnarayan J. Dani are partners. Messrs. James Finlay and Company are creditors to the extent of Rs. 17,60,400 for which they hold pearls valued at Rs. 18,33,641.

Among the partly secured creditors are Mr. Gordhandass Khatao and the Bombay Company Limited. The first named gentleman is a creditor in the sum of Rs. 22,25,340 and he holds pearls valued at Rs. 17,75,995 as security. The Bombay Company's claim amounts to Rs. 4,60,943 against its holding of pearls of the value of Rs. 4,43,175.

RE. MR. J. B. DALAL.

AN ATTEMPT TO CORNER SHARES.

Another big matter that His Lordship disposed of was the insolvency of Mr. Jehangir Behramji Dalal, who applied for his discharge absolute. The application was unopposed and the Official Assignee had reported that the insolvent was not guilty of any offence or of any misconduct, but that his insolvency was due to rash and hazardous speculation.

His Lordship acquitted the insolvent of everything, but as he had speculated rashly he punished him by suspending his discharge for one year and in doing so he commented in very strong language on the conduct of some of the Banks in encouraging the insolvent in his speculations, which His Lordship characterised as most insane.

On the matter being called on, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan appeared for the insolvent.

His Lordship remarked that he was surprised to find an insolvency of over thirty-four lakhs of rupee being brought on during the Vacation.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that as there was no opposition it came in its turn.

NO OFFENCE COMMITTED.

In support of the application for discharge, Mr. Talyarkhan said that the Official Assignee had made his report on the 27th May last. It stated that the insolvent's gross liabilities amounted to Rs. 37,30,280 out of which Rs. 22,11,888 were of unsecured creditors, that the assets amounted to Rs. 2,38,255 and he had already recovered Rs. 1,83,482, that the insolvent's public examination had taken place and in his opinion it did not appear that the insolvent had committed any of the offences under the act, that his assets were not of the value of four annas in a rupee and that fact had arisen from circumstances for which the insolvent could be held responsible that the insolvent had been a broker in shares for the last fifteen years and that he had heavily speculated in shares on his own account, that owing to the failure of the Credit Bank he had lost nine lakhs and that owing to the failure of Noor Mahomed Joosub he sufferred a loss of Rs. 90,000; that the rest of the liabilities were on his own account; that the insolvent attributed his failure to the Bank crisis, which brought a sudden and unexpected heavy fall in the prices of shares; that the insolvent was not guilty of misconduct in relation to his property and affairs, but that he had contributed to his insolvency by rash and hazardous speculation.

Counsel urged that his client had been cross-examined at very great length, by the Official Assignee and the solicitors of the creditors at the public examination and it was one of the longest, fullest and most searching cross-examinations that he had ever come across. It was, therefore, a significant fact that not a single creditor had come forward to oppose his discharge though his 46 creditors included several local banks.

His Lordship said he would hear Mr. Talyarkhan after going through all the papers during the luncheon interval.

On the Court reassembling after tiffin, His Lordship called upon Mr. Talyarkhan to address him on the question of the insolvent's speculations.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that in that respect he was entirely in His Lordship's hands. There was no doubt that the insolvent had speculated and had speculated on a very large scale. He however wished to place before his Lordship certain features for consideration. The Court had the fact before it that in speculating the insolvent had not been throughout merely reckless, and played for a fluctuation on the prices in shares.

AN ATTEMPT TO CORNER SHARES.

His Lordship—No, he has been much bolder; he wanted to corner the shares of a company worth about half a crore of rupees.

Mr. Talyarkhan—No, my Lord, it was not a question of cornering; the shares of the China Mills were expected to rise in prices.

Continuing, counsel said that in a majority of cases the insolvent was taking delivery of shares. It was the Credit Bank that landed him in a loss of nine lakhs, and thus hit him hard. That was the main cause of his inability to stand any longer.

His Lordship—Twenty lakhs is the loss on his speculations!

Mr. Talyarkhan—Really speaking it ought to be ten. This figure went on swelling on account of the continued fall in the prices since the date of his insolvency. The Petit shares were quoted on the date of his insolvency at Rs. 2,600 and to-day they are quoted at Rs. 1,600.

To a further question put by His Lordship, Mr. Talyarkhan said that the different Banks had proved their claims by fixing the prices of the shares they held as securities. The Banks concerned in it were the Alliance Bank, the Bank of India, the Mercantile Bank, the Central Bank, the Specie Bank, and the Eastern Bank. The total amount due to them was about nine lakhs. The rest were miscellaneous creditors, among whom were Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Company.

DEPRECIATION IN SHARES.

Continuing his address, Counsel said that a little before this insolvency the market was all for a rise and was expected to rise much further; the mill industry had before this passed through a very prosperous time and the proof was to be found in the fact that shrewd business men like Raja Shivlal and the late Mr. Choonilal were willing to advance large sums of money shares. With the crash of the Credit Bank, the market fell down with the purchases he had made on behalf of the result that his client was saddled with the Bank and the Bank manager's brother Noor Mahomed. Also the shares deposited by him with others depreciated in value considerably, the Petit alone having dropped by Rs. 600 in one day. He fully realised the speculations, but there was also a combination of unforeseen circumstances.

Counsel, therefore, asked the Court to consider these circumstances when passing its order, as also the fact that after an exhaustive inquiry nothing was brought out against the insolvent which might be said to be dishonest. The insolvent, he added, ever since his adjudication, had been most diligent and was actively assisting the Official Assignee in every possible manner. He had been very candid in giving all the information that had been asked from him and he had not kept back, nor had he attempted to keep back, anything. He also laid stress on the fact that there was no opposition on the part of any of the creditors, who had seen that the conduct of the insolvent had been transparently honest. The insolvent had lost all he had, and not a pie had been left with him. He assured His Lordship that the insolvent felt most keenly in this matter, and he urged that no object would be served by passing a severe order against him.

HIS LORDSHIP'S ORDER.

In passing his order, His Lordship said that although this was a very heavy insolvency involving a liability to the extent of over thirty-four lakhs, and although at the public examination of the insolvent the Official Assignee and the agent of the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank appeared and subjected the insolvent to a very vigorous and searching cross-examination, he found that not one of the numerous creditors had thought it worth his while to appear before His Lordship; and oppose the application for discharge, Even the Official Liquidator of the Specie Bank, who instructed his agent to cross-examine the insolvent exhaustively, had not thought it desirable to put in any opposition against the insolvent's discharge. Those were circumstances, which undoubtedly ought to weigh in favour of the insolvent. Though His Lordship was not unmindful of the many considerations urged by Mr. Talyarkhan on behalf of the insolvent and though it was a fact that the insolvent had lost all he had inherited and all he had owned in his mad career of speculation during the last four or five years, it seemed to His Lordship that this was not an insolvent who ought to be allowed to pass through the Court without some notice being taken of his conduct.

COLOSSAL TRANSACTIONS.

Since the matter had been called on, His Lordship had had the opportunity of reading the facts disclosed in the long cross-examination by the Official Assignee and the still longer cross-examination by the agent of the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank; he had also very carefully studied the report of the Official Assignee, and His Lordship was able to say that he agreed with the Official Assignee in the report he had made about the insolvent's conduct and his transactions. It was a remarkable fact and it ought to be given weight to that although the insolvent's pecuniary transactions in the shares of limited liability companies had been colossal, and though he had dealt with huge sums of money he had not throughout those dealings acted in any manner that might be stigmatised as dishonest or fraudulent. In his report, the Official Assignee stated that it did not appear to him that the insolvent had commited offences under section 3 of the Presidency Towns Act or under sections 420 and 421 of the Indian Penal Code Those were serious offences, for which the Court would take serious notice of insolvents, but in this case the insolvent had been acquitted, and His Lordship though, rightly acquitted, of the more serious offences contemplated by the Act. Then again, the insolvent seemed to have kept regular books of account and had produced them all and had done everything to assist the Official Assignee in recovering whatever assets existed out of this huge wreckage, and he had not acted in any way which would call for any notice adverse to him. The Official Assignee had further reported that it did not appear to him that the insolvent was guilty of any misconduct in relation to his property or affairs.

INSANE SPECULATIONS.

His Lordship was willing to give the insolvent credit for all those circumstances which told in his favour, but on the other hand it was to be remembered that the public must be protected against men of this character, who carried on most insane speculations without any discretion whatever. It was true that the large liability of the insolvent had been inflated by the fact that the insolvent suffered a loss to the extent of nine lakhs owing to the failure of the Credit Bank, to take up the shares he had purchased for the Bank under orders from its manager. A large liability was also incurred by him by reason of one of the brothers of the manager of the Credit Bank also failing to meet his obligations on the transactions entered into on his behalf by the insolvent. It was also to be noticed that the insolvent would not have carried on this colossal speculation but for the easy facilities afforded to him by the various well-known banks of the City. Although one might sympathise with private creditors who were injured, or perhaps in some cases totally ruined by this failure, he could not sympathise with large financial houses, which so fully afforded facilities for carrying on a huge speculation in large joint stock companies' shares. It could not be pretended that they did not know that the insolvent was speculating, because the advances were made on the shares he was dealing in.

His Lordship, however, doubted that the insolvent could be held personally responsible for the fact that his assets were not equal to four annas in the rupee, having regard to the circumstances that brought about the downfall of the insolvent namely, the crash of the People's Bank followed by the failures of the Credit Bank and the Specie Bank.

DISCHARGE SUSPENDED FOR A YEAR.

While acquitting him of this charge also, His Lordship convicted him of the cha that the insolvent had contributed to his insolvency by rash and hazardous speculation. In dealing with the insolvent, His Lordship bore in mind that the insolvent had lost everything, his business and reputation and was not capable of doing the same mischi in the market, but he thought that it was desirable that he should not be allowed to enter the market for some time during which he could think over the results he had achieved. Giving effect, therefore, to every consideration that went in the insolvent's favour His Lordship suspended his discharge for twelve months, and, to express his great disapprobation of the conduct of the insolvent he ordered that for the first six months the discharge should be suspended without protection.

BRITISH AEROPLANE VICTORY.

Under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Tullibardine, a luncheon was given on May 12 at the Royal Automobile Club to celebrate the victory of Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith, the designer, and Mr. Howard Pixton the pilot, who recently carried off the international Jacques Schneider Cup for seaplanes at Monaco. In addition to Messrs. Sopwith and Pixton, the guests included General Henderson, head of the Air Department at the War Office, and Mr. S. F. Edge.

This was not the first occasion, remarked the chairman, on which a British pilot had won an international aeroplane race, for in 1910 Mr. Grahame-White won the Gordon-Bennet contest; but the present victory was a memorable one, since it constituted the first occasion on which a British aeroplane flown by a British pilot had proved successful in international competition. He trusted, moreover, that as the result of the engine competition now proceeding at the Royal Aircraft Factory, there would be evolved a British engine in all respects equal to the best made abroad, so that possibly the next international victory might be achieved by an all-British combination Mr. Sopwith's success had been of the most complete description.

This year Great Britain would be represented by three pilots in the Gordon-Bennett race, and as up to date five entries had already been received, eliminatory trials would have to be held to determine the British representatives. Under the new conditions he believed that this country had an excellent chance of winning the race for the first time, and he hoped that no effort would be spared to carry a British biplane to victory.

In his reply, Mr. Sopwith paid a high tribute to the splendid skill of Mr. Pixton, who, though possessing no previous experience of racing, flew in a masterly fashion, circling the pylons with berely a foot to spare, in a manner which drew the unbounded admiration of even the most famous French pilots at Monaco.

Mr. Pixton replied briefly, and Colonel Holden proposed the health of the guests.

General Henderson remarked that Mr. Pixton had been his instructor in the art of flying. He hoped that the next international victory of note would be that of the British engine. Who already possessed the best aeroplanes and pilots, for in both respects we were now distinctly ahead of the rest of the world.

This year's Aero Show, according to Mr. Edge, who, in his capacity as chairman of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, is responsible for the organisation of the show, for the first time proved a financial success, and any profits derived in future from these exhibitions would be wholly devoted to furthering the interests of the British aeroplane industry.

HIGH COURT.

VACATION SITTING.

INSOLVENCY CASES.

In the High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Davar heard the following insolvency cases:—

RE ABDUL CURRIM SAMSOODIN.

Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent applied for leave to withdraw the petition. He said that there were four creditors with whom the insolvent had settled at six annas in a rupee.

His Lordship made the order on condition that the insolvent satisfied the Official Assignee that he had settled and that the monies were secured.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, His Lordship sanctioned the scheme of composition lodged by the insolvent Jamshedji Sorabji Mooza. This insolvent had 16 creditors claiming about Rs. 8,564. Out of these fourteen creditors to the extent of Rs. 6,715 had approved of the scheme. A creditor to the extent of Rs. 650 opposed the scheme, but His Lordship disallowed the objection.

RULE DISCHARGED.

In the insolvency of Damji Hirji and others, Mr. Kanga moved for making absolute a rule for committing the first insolvent for contempt.

Mr. J. D. Davar showed cause. In doing so he said that in this matter the Official Assignee had adopted an extraordinary procedure. The Official Assignee was vested with all the insolvent's property by the vesting order. Yet he had obtained this rule because the insolvent refused to sign an assignment in his favour of property in Cutch which the insolvent denied was his, and which other people claimed as theirs. The property was in Cutch. The insolvent refused to sign the deed because its recitals contained false statements. Counsel remarked that in this way the Official Assignee might ask the insolvent to assign in his favour all the monies lying with the Accountant-General.

Mr. Kanga argued that under section 23(d), a duty was imposed on the insolvent to sign an assignment of transfer. He said that in Cutch, a vesting order was not so potent as a deed of assignment. The Official Assignee was anxious to have the deed as on that he had received an offer of Rs. 10,000.

His Lordship upheld Mr. Davar's contention and discharged the rule.

RACE HORSE CAUSES INSOLVENCY.

RE SORABJI DHANJIBHOY DADYSETH.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent applied, for the first extension of the interim order.

His Lordship—But this is his third application for insolvency. When does he propose to stop coming here?

Mr. Kapadia said that his client was driven to this Court because of the decree of costs passed against him in the suit in which he claimed damages for the race horse "Dhaman."

His Lordship granted a month' stime.

ALL DEBTS PAID.

On the application of Mr. J. D. Davar, a rule was granted to the wife of Mr. N. M. Cama, solicitor, for annulling his adjudication on the ground that all the debts had been paid.

DISCHARGED.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—B. K. Mahatre; Peter De Sequeira, M. L. Chavan, A. G. Karekar and another; Annie Mary Josephine Michael; Rama Babaji Keruskar; S. C. Bhagat Kaikobad Sorabji Kaikobad; Joseph Arthur Clarke, Luxmon Devji Alankar; James Daniel Shihan; James Alfred Oliver; Frank Munro Gadney and Henry Edward Meyer.

THE CASE OF MR. GADNEY.

In the case of F. M. Gadney, Mr. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent, whose gross liabilities came to Rs. 48,476 out of which Rs. 44,421 were unsecured. The Official Assignee had recovered Rs. 100 only. The insolvent attributed his insolvency to inadequacy of his salary and also to keeping two establishments, as he had to send his wife Home owing to his little son having to be operated upon. He added that he had to pay heavy interest and brokerage on the loans.

A SUICIDE'S LETTERS.

"WHEN THE KING OF LOVE COMETH."

Two strange letters left behind by a man who committed suicide because he had been disappointed in love, were referred to at a Coroner's Inquest held yesterday

The rejected lover was Zahedali, a Mahomedan residing at Bellasis Road. On Tuesday last he was found lying unconscious on his bed, writhing in pain, and when asked what was the matter he pointed to a letter lying on a table near his cot, and said that he had voluntarily taken arsenic, but would not disclose his reasons for doing so. The letter which was in Zahedali's handwriting was addressed to a friend, and in it, among other amorous passages was one which runs thus: "Whenever the King of Love cometh, the Arm of Piety hath not the power to resist him." Zahedali was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Tuesday night.

Before having taken the drug Zahedali posted the following note to another friend of his:—

Dear Sir,

The undersigned presents his compliments and requests the pleasure of your company to attend his own funeral ceremony between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.

I am, yours sincerely,
B. ZAHEDALI,
Rasulji Jivanji House,
Bellasis Road,
Byculla.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

The International Congress of Religions comes off at Madras during the Congress week in December next. Sir C. Sankaran Nair will be President of the Reception Committee, while the Raja of Pithapuram will meet the expenses.

THE NEED FOR PRISONS.

NEW ACT TO DEAL WITH TRIFLING OFFENCES.

In view of the formation in Bombay during the last cold weather of a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the following report of the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Prisoners' Aid Society will no doubt be read with interest. Sir Arthur Channel, who has just retired from the judge's bench, presided.

In proposing the adoption of the report, Sir Arthur spoke in warm praise of the work done by the society in helping discharged prisoners. They had read and heard a great deal about theories of punishment. When he was a judge he used to listen very frequently to assize sermons from gentlemen who had sometimes taken the trouble to consider the subject fairly, but who sometimes had not. He had heard it said that the judge had come to execute vengeance upon those who were guilty, and that sort of thing, which was certainly not his view of his duty. Their aim was to secure obedience to the law and imprisonment, he supposed, must be regarded as a necessary evil. The modern system of prison management and everything else was very properly directed to the reforming of the prisoner. The society's report showed a long category of prisoners—mostly young men—who were imprisoned for very trifling offences. It was very sad, and it was a question whether imprisonment was necessary in such cases.

"One is glad," he said, "to think that there is an Act of Parliament being brought in by the Home Secretary which one hopes will successfully deal with these cases. One can only hope it, because, unfortunately, we know that Acts of Parliament are by no means always successful. They are sometimes brought in as great schemes by people who are above the consideration of details, and who forget that the whole success of schemes of this sort depends upon the details. The last Act of Parliament of that character was entirely spoilt by some sentimental people raising objections, with the result that the Act providing that prisoners might be dealt with under a new system of preventive detention could not be applied unless a sentence of three years' penal servitude were passed."

In many cases, Sir Arthur said, the provision might be very beneficial, but possibly the prisoner was before the Court for a minor offence, and, despite his record, the judge did not feel disposed to pass the heavy sentence of three years. Speaking of the improved conditions in the prisons of to-day, Sir Arthur said people in the workhouses sometimes envied the people who had been convicted. He had had cuttings sent him showing the difference in the treatment. In one instance, he believed, prisoners had the privilege of reading "The Times" since it had been reduced to a penny. His view was that prison ought not to be too severe, but it ought to be sufficiently severe to be a deterrent.

Lord Coleridge, seconding the adoption of the report, said, as a judge, he thought the Bill which the Home Secretary was introducing would enlist general approval. It was a most encouraging thing that, on the whole, the relaxation of the barbarity, or even the severity, of sentences was not leading to a corresponding increase in crime. The standard of sentences which the judges had ten years ago would now be viewed as too severe for the standard of to-day.

BRITAIN'S RIVALS.

GROWTH OF GERMAN TRADE.

Striking figures illustrative of the development of trade, agriculture, and mineral production in the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States during the last twenty years are given in a Parliamentary return which has been issued at the instance of Mr. Amery. England does not emerge well from the comparison. Under almost every head its progress is shown to have been far less satisfactory than that of its rivals, says the "Daily Telegraph."

In the case of agriculture the British figures show an actual decline between 1893 and 1913—9 per cent. in the area under cultivation, and 6, 24, and 2 per cent. respectively in the production of wheat, barley, and oats. Both Germany and the United States have largely increased their production.

As regards trade and the output of minerals, the percentages of increase in the twenty years were as follows:—

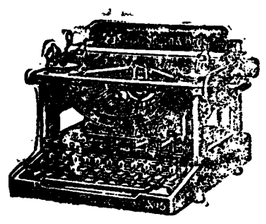
	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.
Value of imports ...	91	170	109
Value of exports ...	141	226	192
Pig-iron produced...	50	287	337
Crude steel produced	136	522	715
Coal raised	75	159	210
Railway goods traffic receipts	49	141	146

The remarkable progress of Germany's foreign trade is further illustrated in the subjoined table, showing the actual British and German totals at the beginning and end of the period under review. The figures represent thousands of pounds:—

	Great Britain.		Germany.	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1893 ...	345,809	218,260	194,798	152,008
1913 ...	659,378	525,461	525,857	495,630
Increases	313,569	307,201	331,059	343,622

While between 1893 and 1913 the exports of British manufactures rose from £185,934,000 to £411,572,000, an increase of 121 per cent., German manufacturers exports rose from £98,235,000 to £332,839,000, a growth of 239 per cent.

It is now definitely decided that Sir Robert Baden Powell visits India in the coming cold weather. It is hoped to make a combined Rally of Boy Scouts from all over India the great feature of the visit. The last combined Rally took place when the King visited India and was held at Calcutta, chiefly because Bengal had the largest numbers of Boy Scouts. Since then, however, Boy Scouting has made the most remarkable progress in the Punjab and Upper India and Bengal is now behind in numbers. Delhi has, therefore, been selected as the centre for the combined Rally.



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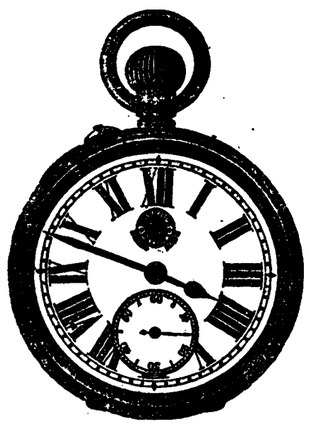

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FRERE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

LABOUR IN BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The fact of the insufficiency of operatives in the cotton factories in our City is too well-known to require reiteration in this letter. Suffice to say that the labour problem has been widely discussed in and out of the press for some years past. Neither have the Millowners been slow to refer to it in plaintive terms at the annual meeting of their Association. The insufficiency has been principally attributed to the demand for unskilled labour of considerable magnitude in the City and its vicinity. Public works in various directions, combined with the increasing volume of rail and sea-borne trade, have drawn off a large supply of unskilled workers who might have otherwise been available for mills. First and foremost, the construction of the new Alexandra Docks abstracted a large supply. Next, there was the local railway extension and improvement. Thirdly, the larger volume of trade demanded a larger supply for haulage of goods, both at the docks and in the busy commercial centres of the City. Lastly, there are the building operations going on extensively here, there, and everywhere. All these have, according to the legitimate demand of each, drawn off that supplemental supply of labour which, under ordinary conditions, would have been secured by the cotton factories.

ALLUREMENT OF OUT-DOOR WORK.

It may also be useful to recall the fact of the preference which most unskilled workpeople show towards out-door employment in heaven's light and fresh air. Another incentive may also be urged, namely, the system of daily or weekly cash payments for such out-door work. The wages may be comparatively a little less; but there is the greater freedom of personal movement, apart from outside light and air, which, of course, cannot be obtained in mills with their strict and sweating conditions of work and the system of payment of wages fully three if not, four weeks, *after* they are due. The system has its origin in the not unnatural fear on the part of employers of extensive absenteeism among the operatives. It is a moot point whether under the conditions of labour here, it is expedient to adopt the system of weekly wages in vogue in all industrial institutions in Europe and the West. Labour, outside factories in this City, is generally paid by the day. A fair day's wages for a fair day's work is the golden rule. So long, therefore, as labour paid on this system is greatly in demand, it is bound to flock wherever such is obtainable. It is so obtainable at the docks. And the construction of the new Alexandra Dock naturally drafted a large source of supply in that direction. And so long as other large railway works, not forgetting Tata's hydro-electric project, and building operations continue, the insufficiency of labour for mill purposes must be anticipated, unless competitive wages are introduced which might tempt outdoor labour to turn its tide millwards. That, of course, is a hard economic problem of the near future which the Millowners will have to seriously tackle, be their profits or losses what they may. It is to be feared the halcyon days of cheap and abundant labour are past. The potentiality of the future of labour which is growing conscious of its strength in harmony with growing literacy is higher wages., shorter hours of work, with fair recreation. Those who will anticipate this potentiality betimes will be wise and therefore the first to reap the fruit of their sagacity.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Meanwhile it is instructive to recall some census statistics as far as the principal recruiting ground of all labour in the City is concerned. It is superfluous to say Ratnagheri is the principal source of supply. Your police, as much as your native soldiers, are drawn from that source. The majority of factory operatives also hail from the same recruiting ground. And so the variety of other outdoor and indoor workers. That district had greatly suffered in point of population during the decade which ended with 1900. Famine and plague had claimed a holocaust, so that the population at the census of 1901 was recorded at 11,67,927. But the census of 1911 recorded a gratifying increase of 85,000 souls, the population, all told, being returned at 12,03,638. Thus Ratnagheri has been able to give a larger supply though, of course, unluckily for the Millowners, a greater part of it has been necessarily attracted elsewhere. How far the temporary extra demand will last cannot be said with certainty. Other trade and industrial developments, the extension of railways and kindred works of public utility may, perchance, continue to stereotype the labour conditions at Mills. Well lighted, airy, chawls, with fair accommodation and convenience, at reasonable rent, may possibly roll back the tide of outside workers to Mills if Millowners provide such residences in the vicinity of their factories. But it is to be feared there is no fair prospect of such quarters being erected in the near future, notwithstanding the financing of such chawls by the Improvement Trust.

Apart from all these factors, it may now be postulated, from the experience of the past few years, that famine and plague would always cause large absentees at Mills and even in other places of work. This element is permanently with us and must be reckoned with.

The pinch of inadequacy being there, it would be just as well to survey the whole field of factory labour in Bombay as revealed by official statistics. The census of 1911 records that nearly 6 lakhs of the population or 61 per cent. are workers. Of these, those working in cotton and other factories are 1,46,289, say, one-fourth of the total number of workers. The Imperial Census tables may be referred to by the student of statistics for details. But it is useful to remember that Bombay counts upon fully 75 per cent. of operatives employed in factories in the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

A SET-BACK AND READJUSTMENT.

Coming to factories in Bombay city, it will be seen from the table below that there had been a set-back in numbers since 1909 which is just readjusting itself. For the purposes of a broad comprehension, the details of adult and child labour are for the present omitted. These could be treated separately on another early occasion.

TABLE A.

	A	B	C
1908	1,39,834	1,03,082	75.88
1909	1,32,339	1,01,135	76.41
1910	1,34,819	1,02,775	76.25
1911	1,39,073	1,04,195	74.93
1912	1,46,289	1,10,960	75.85

A.—Total number employed in all Factories.
B.—Total number employed in Cotton Factories.
C.—Ratio of operatives in Cotton Mills to those in all Factories.

The statistics reveal the broad fact that while the number of workpeople in all factories has increased by 10,455 in the five years ending 1912, equivalent to 7.68 per cent., the share of the increase of cotton factories during the same period was only 7,878, equivalent to 7.64 per cent. This fact would show that factories other than cotton mills have increased their number almost in the same ratio as cotton factories. What is the result? That in spite of this increase of 7.64 per cent., the share of Cotton Mills was even a fraction less in 1912 than what it was in 1908. It was 75.85 against 75.88. In 1911 the set-back was palpably transparent. The ratio was only 74.65. It remains to be seen whether 1913 will show any improvement over 1912.

Let us now examine the statistics of labour employed in cotton mills alone, compared with the strength of spindles and looms in each year during the same quinquennium. Here, too, for purposes of a broad deduction the detailed analysis of adults and children is omitted.

TABLE B.

	No. of Spindals.	No. of Looms.	Total No. of Operatives.
1908	27,34,683	35,967	1,03,082
1909	28,00,345	39,264	1,01,135
1910	28,24,048	41,931	1,02,775
1911	28,905,90	42,467	1,04,195
1912	28,85,452	43,388	1,10,969

The deductions to be drawn from the above figures are these; that whereas, the number of spindles during the quinquennium have increased by 1,50,769, equivalent to 5.51 per cent., that of looms has shown a growth of 7,421, equivalent to 20.64 per cent. Loom extension has gone on apace while the stride in spindles has been exceedingly moderate nearly one-fourth of the ratio of the progress of looms. As to the increase in the total number of operatives it has, as already been pointed out, that it is only 7.64 per cent. On the face of it, it is evident that the number of operatives employed in our cotton mills has in no way been commensurate with the growth of spindles and looms. This would not be a matter of surprise had it been the case that our cotton mill operatives were growing more skilful than before. For it goes without saying that it would be the happiest sign in a cotton mill to notice greater efficiency in its productive capacity *pari passu* with fewer operatives but of a far greater skill. None, however, would venture to assert that that gratifying phenomenon has prevailed in our mills during the last five years. It must be ruefully observed that Bombay, let alone all other parts of the country, is still backward in its supply of really trained labour which while diminishing the number of operatives employed would give the same or even greater efficiency. If millowners have complained of the comparative insufficiency of labour during the last five years, the statistics exhibited in the two tables above go to amply corroborate their oft repeated assertion.

INSUFFICIENCY AND ITS REASON.

But it may not be uninstructive to pursue a little more closely these figures and try to discover why mills, in spite of the larger increase of spindles, have felt the pinch of insufficiency. It has been a matter of general observation that it is in the spinning department where such inadequacy has been most felt. Of course there are no detailed statistics of work people employed in each department of a mill, say, from engine and boilers, to blowroom and the different processes up to spinning and reeling and even bundling and baling. At the best we can have a rough division into looms and spindles. And even here it is the case that each mill has its own individual experience. But in a general analysis of the kind here attempted for purposes of a broad recognition of the fact of the real insufficiency of labour, specially in the spinning branch, it will be admitted that the method adopted is fair. The method adopted is first to take the persons employed in working looms. All round, it has been roughly computed that one person is enough to tend two looms. On this basis, the number of weavers attending to the total number of looms is worked out. For instance, take the year 1912. There were 43,388 looms working in Bombay mills. Taking 2 looms for each weaver, the total number of weavers is 21,694. This number is deducted from the total number of operatives which was 1,10,960. That left a residue of 89,266 persons for the spinning department from the engine and blowroom above. What then is the result; say, how many operatives during each of the five years were employed per every 100 spindles?

TABLE C.

	D	E	F	G
1908	1,03,082	83,094	27,34,683	30.38
1909	1,01,135	81,503	28,00,345	29.00
1910	1,02,775	82,310	28,24,048	29.14
1911	1,04,195	82,959	28,90,590	28.70
1912	1,10,960	89,266	28,85,452	30.93

D.—Total number of operatives.
E.—No. of operatives after deducting those employed on looms.
F.—No. of spindles.
G.—Persons per 1,000 spindles.

It will be seen that the number employed in each year per 1,000 spindles has fluctuated, but despite such fluctuations there is not the least doubt that there was a considerable set back in the number of operatives from 1909 to 1911. The year most trying for the Mills was 1911 when there was a drop from 30.38 to 28.70 for every 1,000 spindles. But it is gratifying to notice the the recovery to 30.93 in 1912 which is better by 0.55 than in 1908. It is to be fervently hoped 1913 may show a still greater improvement. Meanwhile the broad features which have been pointed out above may be well-considered. What has been here attempted is to focus, by the aid of official statistics, the fact of the pinch of insufficiency of labour which has been acute since 1908, but which was being much less felt in 1912. It cannot, however, be said that the Mills have turned a corner. It is premature to make that assertion. Indeed, the statistics and dynamics of labour have so many disturbing factors that it is not possible to lay down with precision a general rule which can be followed.—Yours, etc.

D. ELOACHA.

June 3.

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Real Gold	„ „ „	5	4 0
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Merry Widow (Ladies' Favourite)	„	3	12 0
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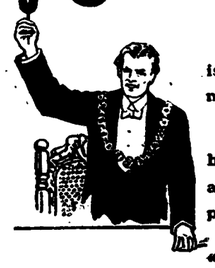

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

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A PLEA FOR INDIA.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

In the following interesting article by Mrs. Annie Besant which appears in "The Christian Commonwealth," the writer has emphatically set forth the just grievances of the Indian people for which the Indian National Congress Deputation are now agitating in England.

In the present crash and turmoil of home politics the visit of the Indian National Congress Deputation to England runs a chance of being overlooked; yet the welfare and content of India is a matter of no less importance to the Empire than the pacification of the militant unrest in Ireland, and distance blinds the self-centred home population to the growing alienation from Great Britain of her huge "dependency." The British public has never yet set itself to face the Indian problem; it thinks vaguely of India as a half-civilised country, benevolently ruled for its own good by "the best Civil Service in the world," and when it hears of unrest and discontent it piously wonders at the ingratitude returned for the blessings bestwoed upon it. It knows nothing of the great and ancient civilisation which existed ere Athens rose and Rome was founded; it knows not that Greek philosophers sought wisdom from India, and that the literature which still dominates Europe drew largely from Indian thought; it knows not that the trade and commerce of India spread westwards to Asia Minor and to Egypt, that her manufactures were eagerly sought for by Roman patricians, that in the Middle Ages Venice and Holland grew wealthy by the import of her products, that European travellers in the days of the Stuarts wrote in amazement of her art and of the wealth and luxury abounding on every side, and that even in the middle of the eighteenth century Phillimore wrote that "the droppings of her soil fed distant regions." The better educated have a vague idea of the more modern part of her literature, of the dramas of Kalidasa, of the poems of Tulsidas and Kabir, of the philosophical writings of Shankaradiarya, Ramanuja, and Madhoa, of the inspiring ethics of Nanak and Tukaram; but even they do not realise that Indian literature does not belong only to really ancient times, but rolls down in an unbroken stream to the eighteenth century, and is of unparalleled beauty and richness. What does the English democracy know of the great modern Indian kingdoms, of the strength and magnificence of the Mughal Empire, the splendid achievements of the Maratha power? Arrogant Englishmen speak of the want of initiative and of power of organisation in Indians forgetting all their modern triumphs as well as their ancient glory, and calmly ignoring the record even of the last fifty years, with the great prime ministers of Indian States—States which, in many respects, are advancing more rapidly than British India. People speak of the Pax Britannica, but forget that when the East India Company came to India it came because it was attracted by the Extraordinary wealth and prosperity of the country, and the existence of such wealth proved that a stable and secure civilisation existed despite the wars of rival chiefs. Banks, credit, wealthy merchants spoke eloquently of the state of civilisation then existing and of the initiative and power of organisation of the Indians who lived under it. The unrestrained export of her foodstuffs due to the railways caused far more numerous and more widely spread famines than did the occasional destruction of crops by war in a restricted locality. The prevalence of malaria, largely due to the swamps created by embankments, which prevent the old free course of water into the rivers, and the ravages of plague, which is now practically established all over India; these things are a heavy offset to the Pax Britannica. And the broad fact remains that India *was* rich and *is* poor.

THE CONGRESS.

It is clear, however, that with the growth of the West the old civilisations of the East could not have remained unmodified, and India, like other nations, would, in any case have been obliged to pass into a new condition of things. Many of us believe that, in the wider issues, the coming of British rule into India will prove ultimately to be for the good of both nations and of the world at large. English education forced the ablest of the Indian people to imbibe the modern spirit, and a new love of liberty began to stir in their hearts and to inspire their minds. They eargely drank the milk of the new spirit at England's breast, and there was a moment when had England grasped the opportunity, the gratitude of India would have enshrined her in India's heart. India looked to England as the mother of free institutions, and, new to these Western methods would have gladly learned them at her hands. The National Congress was founded, India's first effort imitate the representative system, and to lay before the Ruling Power by the voice of her representatives her needs, her troubles, and her hopes. It is idle to say that the Congress does not represent India; every such body represents first a section of the more advanced of the nation, as the burgesses of Edward I. were the first representatives of the Commonalty of England; popular institutions must grow; they cannot spring full-armed as Minerva from the head of Jove. The National Congress is India articulate and self-conscious, and the little regard paid to it in England, the lack of sympathy, nay, the utter blindness shown to the extraordinary initiative and power of organisation proved during the twenty-eight years of the life of this National Parliament—the only strength of which lies in the voluntary obedience and the self-disciplined co-operation of the educated class—all this has embittered the India that erst believed, but now disbelieves, in England's love of liberty. How can she believe in it in face of the Arms Act, the Press Act, the house searchings, the espionage, the autocracy, the frustration of her dearest hopes, the treatment of her noblest as inferiors, the utter disregard of the promises made in 1858? When England sees outrages in any other country she primly says that the Government ought to redress the grievances which cause them, and not crush out the symptoms and punish free expression, and she opens her arms to the political refugees. When she meets them in her own dominions she forgets her advice to others, falls back on the very methods she condemns, sees sedition in every appeal to right wrongs, and she, who sheltered and protected Stepniak, a leader of the Terror and an advocate of political assassination, on the ground that his crimes were political, refuses to recognise any difference between political and ordinary crime in her own dominions. She says, as Russia said, that "murder is murder." I think she is right in this, and that those who use bombs cannot logically object to hanging; but is it consistent to give sanctuary to foreign murderers and to hang Indian boys for similar crimes? However this may be, India wants no murderers, and her educated classes detest crime, political or other. The anarchical movement is alian, not native, and is inspired and directed from abroad. The National Congress has steadfastly worked along constitutional lines; the attempt by the party of violence to capture it at Surat met with ignominous failure; it stands as the representative of orderly and constitutional progress, and asks only that India shall be recognised as a nation, shall be given self-government, and shall form an integral part of the Empire, composed of self-governing communities. She asks no more than this; *she will be satisfied with nothing less.* It is treason to the Empire to conceal this fact, and to cry "Peace, peace, when there is no peace." India is willing that the change from foreign autocracy to self-government shall come gradually, but it must come steadily; the aim must be recognised and the progress towards it must be perceptible.

The deputation has come to lay before English statesmen certain definite matters, and the requests it brings are—like all the congress proposals—eminently reasonable and moderate.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

On July 31, 1913, Lord Crewe announced the reconstruction of the India Council and invited criticism and suggestions. India sends them. She wants no India Council at all, but recognising that England will not give up the anachronism, she proffers a proposal for its improvement, basing her requests on the statements made by Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley in the Commons, and Lord Derby in the Lords, when the India Bill was before Parliament in 1858. The then Government stated through Lord Stanley, "We are willing to introduce the elective principle" but they found themselves estopped by two difficulties, the disturbed state of the country after the Sepoy insurrection, and the impossibility of finding "a fitting and satisfactory constituency." Both these difficulties have disappeared; there is no disturbance in India of a serious nature, the whole country is enthusiastically loyal to the Crown, and the constituency is provided by the Minto-Morley reforms.

The new difficulty is that while educated India has been moving steadily forward in the love of liberty and the use of representative institutions, England has been as steadily retrogressing from all her old traditions, and that which Tories were anxious to give in 1858 is denied by Radicals in 1914. The practice of autocracy has corrupted the mother of free institutions, and the deputation comes to ask England to close the widening gulf returning to the position of 1858, where India has stood, waiting patiently, for six-and-fifty years. The deputation proposes that one-third of the council shall be elected by non-official India, and that of the remaining two-thirds, half shall be nominated from men of capacity and merit, unconnected with Indian administration, and the second half nominated from Anglo-Indian officials who have served for not less than ten years and have not been out of India for more than two. Surely no proposal could be more moderate; two-thirds of the council are to be nominated, so that the elected members are in a continual minority. But the Congress feels that where India's case is good, the non-official third of men of light and leading will be with her. She asks also that the council may be advisory not legislative, so that the responsibility of the Secretary of State to Parliament shall be complete. Will a so-called Liberal Government dare to refuse this modest prayer?

The deputation asks also for the long-discussed separation of executive and judicial functions, so that suitors, lawyers, and witnesses may not have to travel after the collector, intent on revenue business, at heavy cost of time and money, and often find themselves before a tired magistrate, who writes on other business while counsel are pleading, and disposes of cases by intuition rather than by evidence. If "British justice" in country districts is no longer to be sneered at, this reform must be granted.

THE PRESS ACT.

Two other matters of vital moment are to be pressed—the repeal of the Press Act or, if that be refused, the introduction into the Act of an amendment making real the illusory protection of the High Courts—i.e., carrying out the pledge given by the Government, on the faith of which Indian Councillors voted for the Bill. The friction caused by the foolish action of ill-advised magistrates is dangerous, and is growing worse and worse; a common peril is welding Hindus and Mahomedans together—and for this we may be thankful; but the resistance engendered is angry, bitter, and dangerous, and over this lovers of the Empire cannot rejoice. Moreover, the Act is very unfairly administered. Papers conducted by Englishmen are allowed to insult Indians to any extent, and the magistracy, Nelson-like turns on them only its blind eye. But it is Argus-eyed towards Indian papers, and the Mahomedan public is seething with indignation over the late treatment of its journals. The second question is the position of Indians outside India. This cannot be evaded, for on the answer to it the safety of the Empire depends. South Africa—thanks to Lord Hardinge and to the agitation carried on by Indians on behalf of their countrymen—is probably settled for the moment. It has done its work. It has welded together all classes and the two sexes, in public patriotic agitation. Indian women have held meetings, made speeches, collected funds—an unexampled uprising of Indian womanhood of the profoundest significance and moment for the future. All distinctions of caste have equally been flung aside, and all united in a common protest. Lord Hardinge, with a statesman's insight, saw the approaching danger and, like Richard II., put himself at the head of the surging crowds ere they broke into tumult. The lesson of what India united can do will never be forgotten, and will be utilised in the future. The question remains: Will Great Britain remain idle while the colonies wreck the Empire, and while the United States justify the exclusion of Indians by their example? What have Indians done that they alone, of all the nations of the world, should be pent within their own land, into which every foreigner may tramp unchecked? All may have their will of India, may swarm over her soil, exploit her resources, and insult her people with the assertion of their fancied superiority. Indians alone are to find every door shut in their faces abroad, while the highest posts in their own land are also closed against them. Cannot England see the intolerable position into which she is allowing the whole Indian nation to be forced? There are three hundred millions of people in India; education is spreading; communications are open; the people read and understand what is passing all over the world. They are still patient and forbearing but they are growing more bitter and estranged every month. The situation is becoming maddening, and it cannot last. A whole nation cannot be held for ever in thrall and confined within its own borders, forbidden expansion without while denied freedom within. India sends to England a deputation of worthy, sober-judging, reliable, quiet men. These are no wild extremists, no mad theorists; they are patriots; lovers of liberty, loyal subjects of the Crown, would-be citizens of the Empire. They ask for the primary rights of educated human beings, freedom to take part in the government of their own country, freedom to travel, as others travel, within the Empire, freedom to earn their bread by the labour of their own brains and their own hands. They plead for a nation of three hundred millions, which would love England and defend her Empire, if fairly treated. Will England treat their plea with denial or contempt?

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

UNIONIST WOMEN'S ANNUAL DINNER

Admirable organisation marked the annual dinner and reception of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association held at the Hotel Cecil on May 12. The Countess of Selborne (president of the association) occupied the chair.

After dinner the president received a large number of additional guests, when a programme of orchestral music was supplied under the direction of Mr. Carl Heubert.

During the evening Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., addressed the company. He congratulated the members of the association on the result of the recent debate on women's suffrage in the House of Lords. No fair-minded person, he thought, could read the debate without coming to the conclusion that female suffrage was inevitable. One of the most discreditable pages in the history of the Liberal party was the scheming and wirepulling that went on in order to torpedo the Suffrage Bill. Nobody disliked militancy more than he did, yet no one could expect anything but irritation to ensue from the treatment of the subject by the present House of Commons. (Cheers.)

What Suffragists had cause to complain about was that their opponents never took the trouble to understand their point of view. It was always coolly assumed that women supported their claim for the vote entirely for their own advantage. For instance, Earl Curzon said that he was utterly sceptical that any advantageous results to women would ensue from the suffrage. On the contrary, he thuoght it would be injurious to the best interests of the sex. That was not the point. The point was that they claimed the suffrage, not so much for their own advantage as that they believed that they could contribute valuable qualities to the government of the country. (Cheers.)

There were a number of reforms which had for many years been knocking unheeded at the door of the House of Commons. The answers Ministers gave were always the same—they had no time! They never would have time so long as the women workers of the country were not represented in the House. (Cheers.) Among much-needed reforms was the application of the Borstal system to women as well as to men, and he had himself moved an amendment to the Criminal Justice Administration Bill to introduce women police-constables. (Cheers.)

FEDERALISM AND THE SUFFRAGE

Mrs. Henry Fawcett and other officials of the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies have sent a statement to the Prime Minister on the question of woman suffrage and federal devolution. The document states that it appears to the executive committee that federalism with separate Parliaments for each section of the United Kingdom and one Imperial Parliament for them all "migh bring about not merely its main immediate object, Home Rule by consent (on which we express no opinion), but also, in part at least, women's suffrage by consent."

They add that already many noted anti-Suffragists have assented in theory to the principle that women should vote in elections for local parliaments, and continue:

"This accumulation of evidence of the general acceptance of the principle of women's suffrage for the local parliaments which may probably be created in the near future, leads the committee to anticipate with some confidence that federalism may provide a way out of the existing impasse on the women's suffrage question. If this should be the case, it would be welcomed by the National Union as a substantial step in the direction of the public recognition of the citizenship of women."

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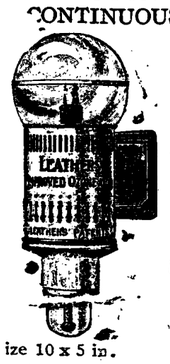

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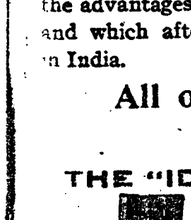

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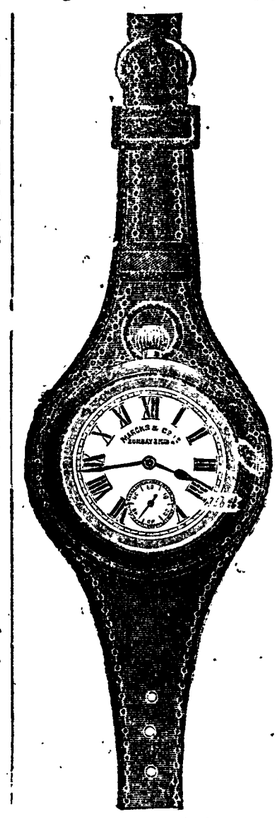

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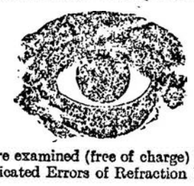

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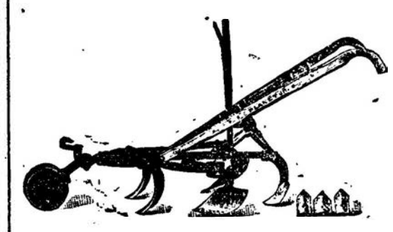

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